Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn... Doors open at ¼ to 7 o'clock... Curtain rises...

Second and last week of the accomplished... dienne, MISS ANNETTE INCE. ANOTHER BRILLIANT PLAY. The Marble Heart! The Marble Heart!

TUESDAY EVENING, March 4th, 1862, will be acted for the second time... celebrated Romance of THE MARBLE HEART, Or, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.

Aspasia, Lais, Phryne, (Marble Statues of the Sculptor's Dream)... Thea, a Slave; Marie, a Poor Orphan... Diogenes, the Philosopher... Phidias, Raphael, Sculptors... The play will be presented in magnificent style... The performance will terminate with a... GRAND DANCE... More Novelties in preparation.

READINGS BY DELPHINE P. BAKER.

At Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening, March 6th, at 7½ o'clock... Miss Baker will read selections from her new work, entitled SOLON, OR THE REBELLION OF '61. TABLE OF CHARACTERS... Admission FREE... the proceeds to be applied to the soldiers' relief fund.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison... Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday... for Scholars and Friends...

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation in a Commission House, Grocery or any other respectable business...

WANTED—TEACHER.—A gentleman well qualified wishes a situation as Teacher of Mathematics or as Principal of a School. Address "G. K.," Post Office Box 3918, Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner, either active or silent, with one or two thousand dollars, in the Rectifying Whisky and Manufacturing Liquors, by a gentleman of many years experience... Address "ROBERT," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To purchase for cash a new or second hand PIANO, not to cost over $150. Address R. J. GATES, Post Office Box 3669, Chicago, giving price, name of maker, and place where Piano can be seen.

WANTED.—A partner wanted in a Hotel in this city with a cash capital of not less than $500. The house is large and well furnished, centrally located, containing eighty rooms, and has now fifty first class paying boarders... For particulars address HOTEL, Post Office Box 2848.

WANTED—To exchange for half cash, balance in city property, $10,000 worth of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware... For particulars, inquire of GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply immediately at Dr. Miller's office, southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets, up-stairs.

WANTED.—A good House, suitable for a first class Boarding House, in the South Division, south of Adams street... a good tenant by addressing "A. D.," Post Office Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED.—Board wanted, East of State street and North of Van Buren, by a gentleman and wife, with a pleasant parlor and bedroom. Address, stating terms, Box 522.

WANTED—Agents in every town, city and village of Northwest, to engage in a profitable business. Enclose one three cent stamp. Address EAMES & CO., and get full particulars, or call at Walsh's Store corner of Madison st., Custom House Place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Post Office Box 2367.

WANTED—A Steam Engine of from nine to twelve inch diameter of cylinder. Must be in good running order. Also, a corresponding boiler for the same; Tubular boiler... Any party having the above or either of them to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing, stating particulars, Post Office Box 168, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A tenant for a store and a half frame house, on the corner of Fulton and Fulton streets, West Side, near Union Park... owner, a widow lady, desires to rent the house and furnish her board. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, accountant or cashier, by a man of several years experience in a first class house in this city. Good references given from last employers. Address... Box 3623, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 2090. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—To buy for cash, an improved Farm of about eighty acres, within 50 miles of Chicago and about one mile from some smart railroad town; without buildings preferred. Any one having such a farm to sell cheap, will hear of a cash buyer by addressing, with full particulars, "E. SHOULER," Sterling, Illinois.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSTON... corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4132.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved machine for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts &c.... For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3832, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, on or before the first of May next, a house in the South Division, containing ten or twelve rooms, besides kitchen and water closets, (basement house not desired), for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address "TENANT," Tribune office.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED.—Parties having a house and lot, pleasantly located, either in the South or West Division of the city, can hear of a purchaser, by stating price, (for cash and balance on short time,) size of lot and price... Price not to exceed $2,500. Address P. O. Box 3301, Chicago.

MONEY WANTED.—$4,000 wanted at a low rate of interest for two years on improved, unincumbered city property, worth five times that amount. Address Box 6142, Chicago P. O.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education and experience in the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of professional reputation and doing a good business, in Chicago or some considerable city of the West. Can command some business at any point. A fair sense would be paid to secure a desirable connection. References as to character and professional qualifications exchanged. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

BROOM MAKERS WANTED. Address L. BUSHNELL, Chicago, Ill.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.—Wanted by a person who has had eight years experience in the business and a good country connection, Lumber, &c., to sell on Commission for a retail yard in this city. Could furnish yard, fence, &c., if required. Address "G.," Box 2931, Chicago, Ill.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a young man acquainted with Green House and Nursery Work. One active and willing may find permanent employment by applying to EDGAR SANDERS, Lake View Flower Gardens, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. Only a small capital required to sell various articles which are wanted by every family. Also, articles useful for soldiers. Lloyd's War Map... Agents on reasonable terms. For particulars... E. B. LANDON, Agent, ... Lake street, up-stairs. Post Office Box 4632.

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. Importers and Manufacturers of all Kinds of Military Wares, Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords. Their assortment includes the choicest Blades of English Manufacture, identical with those made for Wilkinson of London, worn by the officers of the British Army, and also approved by experienced European authorities; the celebrated... Blades of Solingen on the Rhine, In fibre and finish the recognized modern types of the celebrated DAMASCUS STEEL; the excellent and serviceable Blades of Collins, of Hartford, Besides those of other domestic fabricants. The mountings of these blades, in all cases executed within the establishment, will be found to comprise all requisite styles of ornamentation... EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE... Individuals purchasing Swords of Tiffany & Co. are informed that every blade is proved... [illegible]

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Lined Dress Gauntlets, Also, Infantry Belts and Sashes, Colt's and Pond's Revolvers and Cartridges... &c., &c., all sold very cheap. F. E. BOWEN, 80 Clark street, (up stairs,) over the United States Express Office.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 cents per Can, at STEVENS & WILLARD'S Fruit Dealers, 125 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters... Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country... Post Office Box 1441.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S... [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862. NUMBER 203.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

☞ Our Washington dispatches State that yesterday President Lincoln nominated Abram Wakeman as Postmaster of New York city, in place of W. B. Taylor.

THE UNION DEFENSE CLAIMS.

A private dispatch was received in this city yesterday from Washington, stating that the Union Defense Claims were paid on the 3rd inst. in 7-30 Treasury Notes. This will be received with gratification by many interested in the adjustment of these claims.

THE MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis' First Annual Message since his re-inauguration has been sent to the rebel Congress at Richmond. It is a complaint and petition in one document. It is moving as Job Trotter, and the very litany of the Confederacy. We can almost imagine after each of these doleful sentences the rebel Congress chiming in "*Good Lord deliver us.*" This style of penitential writing has been adopted for effect abroad, and rebel sympathizers across the Atlantic will attack the foreign potentates armed anew with this document and their pocket-handkerchiefs. There is a loud call for the briniest of tears. The Message starts out with a confession, and passes through all shades from the merely gloomy to the utterly uncommunicative. Jefferson becomes too sad to turn over what his brother officers in the rebel government have written, but leaves the sad task to Congress. We are keeping the reader too long from the Message.

KENTUCKY IS FREE.

Not a rebel remains in arms upon the soil of Kentucky. The resistless valor of Western troops has swept the State, and with the evacuation of Columbus, the Stars and Stripes again wave proudly over the rescued Commonwealth. Saved to the Union! The perils of her loyalists are all in the past. Terrorism has vanished, and throughout her borders the path of safety and of honor lies in the support of the Federal Government. Are there any Kentuckians in Chicago who do not like the picture? Are there not those who will ever review with shame the sympathies they have wasted on the traitors who have wrought continuous evils in their native State? How do Kentuckians in Chicago, who have plotted and cabaled as far as they dared to in support of the atrocities of Buckner and his crew, receive the rehabilitation of Kentucky? We refer to our full dispatches in another column.

CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

During the past week the receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to 18,461. The following table shows the receipts during the corresponding week in 1860 and 1861:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Live, No	8,801	1,974	1,413
Dressed, No	9,660	2,219	581
Total No	18,461	4,193	1,994

The shipment of Hogs east last week amounted to 7,390 Live, and 2,201 Dressed, showing a total of 9,591—thus leaving for city packers nearly 9,000 head. All the packing houses in the city are still busy at work, and it is highly probable that the season will not close for a month yet.

The success of the Federal arms in the Southwest has given a fresh impetus to the Provision trade, and nearly every kind of Hog product has advanced materially in consequence. Still prices are yet much lower than they were at this date last year.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending March 1 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	18,065	6,765
Wheat, bu	143,495	20
Corn, bu	91,518	1,495
Oats, bu	14,895	....
Rye, bu	16,995	....
Barley, bu	52,460	8,013
Seeds, lbs	186,496	112,177
Pork, brls	800	191
Cut Meats, lbs	286,936	1,270,352
Lard, lbs	186,409	481,032
Tallow, lbs	9,080	29,320
Live Hogs, No	8,101	7,890
Dressed Hogs, No	10,399	2,201
Beef Cattle, No	4,976	494

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since Jan. 1, to date for three years:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	196,683	208,735	66,931
Wheat, bu	1,345,569	1,096,232	446,789
Corn, bu	896,987	1,371,131	1,140,300
Oats, bu	119,151	89,738	192,020
Rye, bu	121,795	64,980	98,107
Barley, bu	171,990	95,806	79,450
Seeds, lbs	919,586	836,894	1,118,389
Pork, brls	23,797	20,090	6,418
Cut Meats, lbs	2,473,361	5,376,296	3,487,292
Lard, lbs	8,853,444	3,134,813	2,167,141
Tallow, lbs	122,465	78,633	28,377
Live Hogs, No	213,401	67,187	21,154
Dressed Hogs, No	158,321	108,845	44,333
Beef Cattle, No	29,078	17,989	15,758

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city March 1st, compared with the corresponding dates of last year:

	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	32,960	43,498
Wheat, bu	2,967,478	1,524,330
Corn bu	2,347,707	1,227,905

MATTERS ON THE WESTERN BORDER.

Preparations for a Movement.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Feb. 27.

By a messenger to-night from Camp Hunter, the headquarters of Brigadier General Jennison's command, Humboldt, on the Neosho, we have news which indicates a speedy movement southward of the forces under the command of our gallant Jayhawker. A party of scouts had just returned bringing intelligence of a camp of secessionists, 800 or 900 strong, consisting of two Texan companies, the remainder being Indians. They are located on the Verdigris, near a point known as Cody's Bluff, 70 miles southwest of Jennison's present camp, and just within the Indian Territory.] The probabilities are strong in favor of their capture soon.

The loyal Indians are being rapidly supplied with the necessary clothing. Provisions are now furnished in abundance, but the suffering among them has been dreadful. None but those who have witnessed it can conceive of this. There are about two thousand warriors, all of whom are eager to fight. The departure of Gen. Hunter leaves Brigadier General Jennison the senior officer of this Department. It is quite possible that this position will enable him to do something. If his brigade was provided with artillery it could easily capture Fort Gibson, which is but one hundred and forty miles from Humboldt, and is in reality the only strongly fortified point within the Indian nation.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with great *eclat* at Camp Hunter.

☞ New York interests are pressing the Pennsylvania Legislature for a charter to build a new railroad across the State as one link in a proposed trunk line between New York and Memphis, leaving Philadelphia seventeen miles to one side. They hope, if able to get through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to find no farther trouble in getting charters further South. It is a grand scheme that makes Philadelphia cry out for very alarm.

☞ In our recent publication of General Grant's staff the post of Quartermaster was incorrectly accorded to Capt. Lawton. The statement does injustice both to facts and to Capt. A. S. Baxter, who is Quartermaster, and an officer who has won an enviable reputation for efficiency and energy—traits of his that were well tested at Fort Donelson.

☞ Gov. Gamble of Missouri is lying very ill at Philadelphia. He went to the East several weeks ago, to have a surgical operation performed for the excision of a cancer in the face. The operation was performed, and since then he has been confined to his bed from the effects of his wound.

JEFF. DAVIS'S INAUGURAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the constitutional provisions requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress events have demonstrated that the government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve.

Hence in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters.

When the Confederacy was formed the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits and a *misplaced confidence in their former associates*, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained.

The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon the Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense.

No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equaled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interpose unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of past events and consequences resulting therefrom as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition of things which they have introduced.

Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that *it was deeply humiliating*, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defense. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our soldiers have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army.

But in the absence of that correct information which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received.

In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened, and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, during its progress became developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious.

It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give the war the vast proportions which it has assumed.

The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short time, compelled, in many instances, to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may in general terms be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War.

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furlough and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defense; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities, with ships, shipyards, materials for ship building or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proposition in preparation, and certainty of the near completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure, resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary measures of defense. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the total expenditure of the government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars—less than one third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us, less than the value of a slight article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that department to be steadily improving, its revenue increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and the Public Printing, some legislative provision will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the constitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition, other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the representatives, who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means and needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all efforts for the common welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

He told how far they could be made to subserve the cause of our independence. A motion prevailed for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare business for action at a future meeting, which was appointed to take place at half-past seven o'clock to-night, at the African church.

"An eloquent address was delivered by Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, in which he advocated the purchase of the cotton and tobacco crop by the government, and its destruction, if necessary. He deprecated reliance on foreign intervention, saying the we must fight out the battle ourselves.

"Governor Brown of Mississippi, being called upon, responded in a few spirited remarks, in the course of which the extortioners and the Yankee acquisitiveness of the shop-keepers and money makers who have selected Richmond as the theatre of their exploits, were alluded to in terms of withering contempt.

"The Mayor responded, defending the resident population from any charge tending to impugn their devotion to the cause of Southern rights.

"Thomas H. Wynne, Esq., of the House of Delegates, spoke effectively in vindication of his fellow-citizens from the charge of want of appreciation or patriotism, showing that those entitled to be called citizens of the metropolis had, since the commencement of the war, met the requirements of the crisis. The city, he said, had sent to the field a soldier for every voter.

"Gov. Brown briefly responded, again excoriating the extortioners and cheating shop-keepers now domiciled in our midst.

"Some other speakers also addressed the meeting. The meeting adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock to-night at the African church."

A JOINT RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS—EXTREME MEASURES.

Mr. Simms, Senator from Kentucky (!) in the rebel Congress, introduced the following "last man and last dollar" resolution in the Confederate Senate on the 26th instant:

"WHEREAS, The war in which we are now engaged with the government and people of the United States was not provoked nor inaugurated by the Government or people of the Confederate States, and is now prosecuted and maintained by them only in vindication of the highest and most sacred rights of a people resolved to be free and independent. And, whereas, the right of self-government, and the right to change, alter or abolish form of government by the people of these States, and ordain and establish another, by their authority better calculated to promote their happiness and secure their liberties, are rights inherent and inalienable, and by them never surrendered, and which they, in the most solemn manner, do now pledge themselves never to surrender. And whereas, the war now waged against them is the work of Northern fanaticism, and was conceived and is now prosecuted for the subjugation of the people of these States and the overthrow of their social and domestic institutions, finally for their enslavement and degradation before the civilized world: Be it, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, That the people of these States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the government ordained and established by them, and to this end, by their representatives, do hereby most solemnly pledge the last man and the last dollar within the limits of this Confederacy for the prosecution of this war, until their independence as a nation is recognized and acknowledged.

"*Resolved*, That a brave and manly people can neither be appalled by danger nor intimidated by defeat, and that the people of these States will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, when they are necessary means to escape from subjugation and enslavement, and firmly relying, as they do, upon the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the providence of God, they will maintain their position before the world and high heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend."

Mr. Henry of Tennessee followed suit by introducing a resolution to reimburse the losses of planters who may fire their crops:

"WHEREAS, It is desirable to encourage the planters of tobacco and cotton in the Confederate States, and others who are *bona fide* owners thereof, to destroy, by burning or otherwise, those articles, rather than they should fall into the hands of the enemy: Be it, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Congress of the Confederate States, That all such persons who shall burn their cotton or tobacco, or otherwise destroy the same, to prevent these articles from falling into the hands of the army or navy of the United States, shall be fully indemnified by the government of the Confederate States, upon proof of the number of pounds of tobacco or cotton so destroyed, and proof of the necessity of such destruction to prevent the enemy from getting possession thereof.

LIMITING THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

The expediency of limiting the production of cotton during the war is under consideration in the rebel Congress. In the House of Representatives on the 26th inst., Mr. Holt, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restricting and limiting by law the production of cotton in the Confederate States during the continuance of the war and blockade. And also into the expediency of the Confederate government taking into its own control, purchase, and advances thereon, or otherwise, of all the cotton now on hand or which may be grown in said Confederate States during the existence of the present war and blockade, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise."

FLOYD AFTER THE BATTLE.

Here is a bit about Floyd, from the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*:

"This brave and gallant man, after his brilliant but unsuccessful defense of Fort Donelson, retreated with a portion of his brigade to Nashville. Upon his arrival in that place he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens, and in response to the calls of an immense crowd who visited him at his quarters, spoke as follows: 'This,' said Gen. Floyd, 'is not the time for speaking, but for action. It was time for every man now that loved his country to enlist in the army and for the war. Not a day ought to be lost.' He spoke feelingly of the fight at Fort Donelson, where only ten thousand effective men fought four days and nights against a force of forty thousand of the enemy. But nature could not hold out any longer—men required rest, and after having lost over one-third of his gallant force he was compelled to retire, not, however, without leaving over one thousand of the enemy dead on the field. He spoke in high terms of Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, whom he said had not slept a wink in three nights, and also that his plan was a wise one, to entice the enemy to our mountain fastnesses, away from the water courses, and then to drive him back and carry the war into his own country."

EXPOSURE OF TRAITORS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Important Arrests of Conspirators.

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Chronicle, 28th.]

Government detective L. C. Baker, and his assistant, S. W. Morton, were engaged last night and this morning in arresting a nest of traitors and conspirators, whose dark and treasonable operations have been going on ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, and yet whose plans were so secretly and adroitly pursued that it is only now that the evidence is secured and the infamous wretches captured.

The conspiracy has been organized under the pretended forms of a relief association, and comprised all the treasonable objects of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. A fund was obtained from rebel sympathizers, for the purpose of supporting the families of soldiers in the service of the "Confederate States" on the identical plan of the noble relief commission of Philadelphia, established with such different motives. It also has been engaged in the manufacture of rebel uniforms, which were distributed among subordinate female associations.

The purpose of the plotters were, also, to furnish arms and munitions of war. A considerable quantity have been discovered packed for shipment, consisting of knapsacks and weapons. Letters were found acknowledging the receipt through the agency of the association of rifles and pistols in Richmond.

The association was organized under ex-Mayor Price, Hiram O. Claughton, chairman; James E. McGraw, Wm. W. McGraw, and W. W. Harper, while Henry Peale acted as Secretary. It afterwards permanently organized by electing Wm. N. Brown, Treasurer, and E. S. Hough, Secretary.

The following are the sub-committees: First Ward—John W. Burke, John A. Field, Geo. M. Haskell. Second Ward—H. C. Field, William Cogan, John L. Smith. Third Ward—W. T. Booth, W. Avery, J. A. McGraw. Fourth Ward—E. Snowden, Jr., Andrew J. Fleming, William W. Harper and James N. Chamberlain. Purchasing Committee—James E. English, Jas. Green, Jas. E. McGraw, I. Buckingham. Disbursing Committee—W. A. Maury, Stephen Green, W. H. McKnight, I. Louis Kinzer, Thos. Clowis. Committee to Solicit Aid of Ladies—J. Entwisle, Jr., Robt. Ashby, and Geo. T. Baldwin.

The ringleader appeared to be Henry Daingerfield, who has a brother a Major in the rebel army, and who is one of the wealthiest men in the State of Virginia. He resided in a magnificent mansion in Alexandria, and is estimated to be worth over a million of dollars.

Among his papers were discovered invoices for over $500,000 worth of tobacco, shipped from Baltimore to Europe, and which was owned by parties in the rebel States. A prominent actor was Chas. Manberry, cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.

All of these parties were arrested last night, and will no doubt be sent immediately to Fort Warren.

Mr. Baker, the detective, has been for weeks unraveling this plot, which has, until now, baffled the skill of all the detectives.

Among the papers secured are many letters implicating parties heretofore unsuspected. The whole number of arrests is twenty-seven, and the parties are from among the F. F. V.'s.

Besides the large number of letters, papers, and contraband articles captured, is one which possesses great interest. It is a new company flag, belonging to the Ellsworth Zouaves, and which was lost in the melee which occurred on that fatal morning when the gallant Ellsworth fell by the hand of an assassin. It was found in the house of Mrs. McKnight, a strong secessionist, secreted between mattresses, where it had remained since the day it was stolen.

The papers seized are highly interesting, but for reasons at once apparent, cannot now be published. They comprise written speeches, proclamations, subscription lists, maps, plans, passes, and all the minute machinery to be used for the nefarious purposes that have been so opportunely disclosed.

The greatest consternation prevails among certain classes here and in Alexandria, and those with guilty consciences are quaking in their shoes.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extracts from Rebel Journals.

The Threatened Destruction of Cotton and Tobacco—The South on England—Rebel Versions of their Defeats—Description of the Panic at Nashville.

Richmond papers of Thursday last give many interesting particulars of affairs at the South, including the rebel accounts of the defeats at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains detailed reports of the movement for the destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. The following account is given of the

MEETING OF COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

"In pursuance of a call of a number of cotton and tobacco planters at present in Richmond, a meeting was held at the City Hall at half-past seven o'clock last night (February 26) to take in consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crop, in view of the fact that the enemy's efforts were mainly directed towards robbing the South of the accumulation of those two great staples. Considering the inclemency of the night, the meeting was largely attended. On motion of Colonel C. M. T. Garnett, Gen. Thomas J. Green, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and R. R. Rhodes, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, appointed secretary. The chairman explained the objects of the meeting, saying that as cotton was king and tobacco vice-regal, it was proposed to ascer-

Kentucky is Free.

THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER COLUMBUS.

Its Occupation by Our Forces.

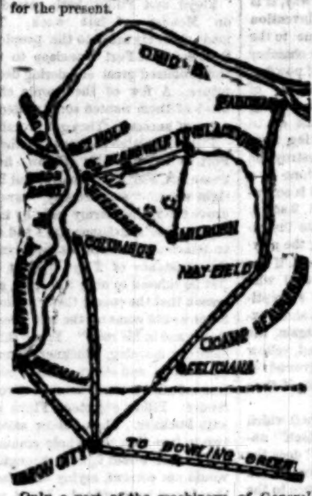
Incidents of the Desertion by the Rebels.

THE REBELS CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Our Gunboats finds Gen. Grant's Forces in Possession.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Our dispatches, as appended below, give the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Columbus. If vaporing and boasting could have saved this Gibraltar of the West, it would have been doubly safe; and in reality it was made formidable against attack by war preparations of immense expense and much real strength. The public will be disappointed that there comes not with the news of its occupation by our forces, the echoes of Com. Foote's mortars and 64s. We had expected that Columbus would have been served up to us with a garnish of prisoners, perhaps Beauregard himself. But this portion of the treat is deferred for the present.



Only a part of the machinery of General Halleck before which Columbus has been vacated, was made to appear in the earliest dispatches. We wish to do the rebels the justice to state that they were not driven headlong down the river by the threatened advance of Commodore Foote, though we believe he would have proved that a sufficient ground for their withdrawal. The completeness of Gen. Halleck's plans did not allow this as the sole dependence for the final squeeze to rebel possession in Kentucky. To show this, the accompanying diagram will come in play, and other facts we shall present will intelligently explain with its help, just why the rebels found it convenient to leave, General Halleck's official dispatch tells part of the story. *Our advance guard from Paducah rode into Columbus on Monday evening.*

The rebel Generals, at their leisure, may make up their dispatches. If they tell the truth, it will be about as follows: Gen. Pope, in Missouri, left Commerce, not represented in our diagram, but a few miles above Cairo, and marched his strong column to New Madrid, a point on the Mississippi river due east of Union City, on the Missouri side. A large force from Paducah, and withdrawn from the Cumberland, proceeded to Mayfield, and thence the advance directly westward upon Columbus. Nor was this all, for a third strong column of troops, flushed with victory on the Tennessee and Cumberland, seized, or were about to seize, Union City, cutting off retreat by railroad to Memphis. Thus it will be seen that the rebels were cooped like rats in a trap, and had they remained, could have been overhauled at leisure. They wisely withdrew, and with this explanation our readers have our dispatches announcing the event. The rebels have done many more cowardly acts in this war than to abandon Columbus.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, KY., via Cairo, March 4, 1862.

At 10 o'clock this morning the 27th, 52d and 55th Illinois regiments hoisted the stars and stripes over the rebel fortifications at Columbus.

The gunboats Cincinnati, (flag ship) Louisville, Carondolet, St. Louis and Lexington; four mortar boats in tow of the steamer Lake Erie, and the 27th Illinois, Col. Buford; 52d Illinois, Col. Roberts, and 55th Illinois, Major Sanger, acting Colonel, upon the transports Aleck Scott, Illinois, Magill, and Ike Hammit, left Cairo this morning, at four o'clock, for Columbus. The fleet arrived at Lucas Bend, about two miles above Columbus, at six o'clock, and was drawn up in line of battle. The drums beat to quarters and the guns were manned ready for action. Two tugs were sent in advance reconnoitering, but failed to provoke a shot from the enemy. Everything about the works was quiet. Glasses revealed stragglers on the bluff and about the water batteries, and in a few moments a flag was raised, but its character could not be made out. The fleet gradually neared the town and laid in the stream off the Belmont battle-field, while scouts were sent out upon tugs towards the rebel works.

The tugs approached cautiously until within a quarter of a mile of the batteries, found the works deserted, and both set off at the top of their speed for the honor of landing first.

The scouts rushed on the double-quick to the top of the bluff, and unfurled the Stars and Stripes, saluted by the crews of the gunboats, as they steamed up to the town.

The transports landed their troops, and Columbus was in our possession.

The works were entirely deserted, and the barracks, or rather rough board and log cabins, were burned.

An immense amount of stores, coal and ordnance fell into our hands. Many of their cannon were thrown into the river—six thirty-two pounders, some howitzers, and an almost innumerable quantity of grape, canister, shell and round shots, were found in the batteries.

The fortifications are very extensive and its natural position almost impregnable.

Columbus is completely deserted. Every building was thoroughly ransacked and contents destroyed by the rebels. The rebels commenced leaving on Thursday last and finished yesterday. The largest number ever there was thirty-seven thousand. Beauregard was not there.

It is believed when the river falls all their guns will be found. The land forces, mortar boats and gunboat St. Louis remain in possession of the town.

The balance of the boats returned to Cairo in the afternoon.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

Secretary Welles to-day received a dispatch dated Columbus, March 4, saying Columbus is in our possession. Since our reconnoissance of the 2d inst., the enemy evacuated in haste, leaving quite a number of the guns, ammunition, &c., and a large quantity of shot.

Here was also found a remnant of the chain cable lately stretched across the river at this point, with a quantity of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents, &c., were destroyed.

The works were not of any great strength.

BRIG. GEN. CULLUM'S REPORT.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The following is from the official report of Gen. Cullum:

COLUMBUS, KY., Feb. 4, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commanding Western Department:

Columbus, the Gibraltar of the West, is ours and *Kentucky is free*.

At four o'clock this morning the flotilla under Commodore Foote, consisting of 6 gunboats, 4 mortar boats and transports, conveyed the 27th Illinois regiment, a battalion of the 54th, the 74th Ohio, and 55th Illinois, under command of Gen. Sherman, proceeded to this place.

On arriving here it was difficult to say whether the fortifications were occupied by our own cavalry on scout from Paducah or by the enemy.

Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing infantry, when Gen. Sherman and Capt. Phelps, with thirty soldiers, made a reconnoissance with a tug, steering directly under the water batteries.

Satisfied that our troops had possession they landed, ascended to the summit, and together planted the Stars and Stripes, amid the cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries upon the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch covered by a thick abattis on the land side. The fortifications appear to have been evacuated hastily.

A considerable quantity of ordnance and ordnance stores, a number of anchors, and the remainder of the chain once stretched over the river here, and a large supply of torpedoes are in our hands. The desolation of hasty evacuation was visible everywhere. Huts, tents and barracks presented nothing but their blackened remains, though the town was spared.

A garrison was left in the works consisting of nearly 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry.

Signed G. W. CULLUM, Brigadier-General.

GEN. HALLECK'S DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following to Major Gen. McClellan: "Our cavalry from Paducah marched into Columbus yesterday at 6 p. m., driving before them the enemy's rear guard.

"The flag of the Union is now flying over the boasted Gibraltar of the West.

"Finding himself completely turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender.

"Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured.

"Signed, H. W. HALLECK, Major General."

Highly Interesting from the Burnside Expedition.

LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The New York *Tribune* publishes several very interesting letters, giving an account of events on Roanoke Island and on the adjacent mainland. The writer shows that the captured rebels were exchanged, not simply paroled, as the telegraph stated. As fast as we liberated men at Elizabeth City, the rebels were to send their captives to Fortress Monroe. We having a surplus, the excess in number are passed to the Government credit, and the released rebels kept from re-enlisting until actually exchanged. The chief difficulty to be apprehended is, that the rebels, in their need of men, will not allow these returned soldiers to remain idle. The expedition to Edenton, on the 11th, proved most clearly that the people of Eastern North Carolina are mainly Union. The writer says that the residents of Edenton were very much alarmed on the approach of the fleet, having been told by the rebels that its errand was to pillage and destroy; but on being reassured, they became very communicative and friendly. A brisk cotton trade will doubtless spring up in this vicinity, as loyal men own large quantities of it.

LOYALTY OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS.

We quote the following paragraphs:

The authorities of Edenton said that they had not taken up arms against the Union, or suffered any fortifications to be erected about or near the city, or menaced the Government in any manner whatever. On the contrary, they organized a Union company at the commencement of the rebellion, and continued to keep it up until a late day, when they were finally obliged to take a neutral position, in order to save their lives and property from the vengeance of the Virginia rebels. The county, it appears, is Union, two to one; so also are all the eastern counties of the State, we are informed by the people, though they dare not openly express their sentiments.

The citizens here are more loyal than at Elizabeth City, where they come to us in delegations without number, claiming the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and begging in the most piteous tones for us to land a force and give their property and lives the protection they were entitled to; which reasonable request, I trust, will soon be complied with. It appears that the city was ordered to be fired by Wise's Legion, and that the citizens, or all the property holders, were opposed to such a rash course. It is truly an affecting scene to see with what reverence these oppressed Union people looked upon the Stars and Stripes. I saw a group of men under its ample folds, relating how much they had suffered since they had been deprived of its protection, kissing their hands at the proud emblem as they took their departure, wishing that their eyes might never again be insulted by the sight of the piratical flag of the rebellion. I have been informed by many prominent Union men that just as soon as our forces can assure the people of this section of our ability to afford them permanent protection, that not only will we see at least two-thirds of the people arraying themselves openly on the side of the Union, but any number will volunteer to fight for the old flag.

THE BRECKINRIDGE LETTER—CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Among the many valuable documents captured on the rebel flag-ship—some of which I send you for publication—is the famous Breckinridge letter, which was written to Calhoun, of Elizabeth City, in October, before the Presidential election; in which letter he says he loves the Union, but the South he loves better. This letter found its way into the North Carolina papers, and created great excitement, and, as soon as it became evident to his friends that he would lose the vote of the State, he authorized the editor of the *Southern* to pronounce it a *forgery*. It is an autograph letter, and Mr. B. knew it was no forgery.

From papers found on the rebel flag-ship we learn that they are building six gunboats at Norfolk; also, that a contract was signed in Charleston the day that the city was so nearly burned, for building ten gunboats there; the machine shops were all burned, which prevents the boats from being built. We also learn from the same source that everything is to be got in readiness by the rebels to burn Norfolk the moment it becomes evident to them that they cannot hold it. The letter from President Davis to the rebel flag-officer goes on and urges "the importance of suppressing the Union sentiment existing among the people on these Sounds without a moment's delay; a growing danger springing up in different sections of the Confederacy, which will soon, if not put down, give us more trouble than the Northern foe."

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. presented a memorial from merchants and others doing business on the Pacific coast, asking immediate action by Congress to provide for the transportation of the mails between New York, Panama and Aspinwall, as at present the steamers have no arrangement for such transportation. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky presented a petition from the citizens of Boston, asking Congress to drop "the negro question," and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. DIXON of Connecticut offered a joint resolution that the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, by the death of Prof. Felton, be filled by Henry Barnard of Connecticut. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS of New York, the bill for the safe keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER of Vermont, the bill authorizing the Commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries was taken up. The bill authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner to meet the British and French Commissioners, to take measures for the preservation of the fisheries. The bill was passed.

The confiscation bill was then taken up. Mr. McDOUGALL of California resumed his speech. He quoted from Justice Story and other writers as showing that there should be no confiscation of any private property. He (McDougall) contended that the provision in the bill relating to the freeing of slaves was unconstitutional. He then quoted from the declarations of the President and Secretary of State to show that an entirely different policy had been declared by the Government. The colonization scheme was old and impracticable. He contended that magnanimity was the greatest virtue of victors, and that we should go forward with our common Constitution in one hand and peace in the other.

Mr. COWAN of Pennsylvania said that he agreed with the Senator from California.

The House took up the Pennsylvania contested election case. The pending resolution being that John Kline is not, but that John P. Verree, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat as a member from the third Congressional district.

KENTUCKY FULLY REOPENED TO VISITORS.

The New Rebel Secretary of State.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 4.—No passes will hereafter be required to any point in Kentucky.

The Nashville *Times* of the 1st is informed that James A. Seddon of Virginia is made rebel Secretary of State vice Hunter.

Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, between here and Franklin, have been destroyed. It is reported that a bridge near Columbia has also been destroyed. Great excitement prevails south of Nashville, and large numbers are leaving further south.

The river are receding very slowly. Navigation for the largest class of boats will probably continue for some time.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW TAX MEASURE.

NO TAX UPON NEWSPAPERS.

Public Honors to Burnside and Goldsborough.

A Rebel Canal Break on the Potomac.

The New Treasury Issues—Their Destination.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Beside taxed articles telegraphed by the Associated Press, flour is taxed at ten cents per barrel, carriages valued above fifty dollars, for one horse, one dollar; ditto for two horses, two dollars; carriages valued over two hundred dollars, five dollars; over six hundred dollars, ten dollars; plate of gold, fifty cents per troy ounce; plate of silver, three cents per troy ounce; slaughtered cattle, fifty cents each, those are not included which are for the slaughterer's consumption. Hogs, ten cents. Sheep, five cents. These last to be levied annually, when specified animals are slaughtered. For soap, five cents per pound to tallow chandlers and soap makers. Apothecaries, photograph makers, and other manufactures not specified, each ten dollars.

No tax on the circulation of newspapers.

Brevet promotions of all officers at Fort Pickens have been sent to the Senate. Some are promoted one grade and some two.

The Common Council of the city of Washington passed a resolution last night remonstrating against the abolition of slavery in the District by 10 to 5. One man, said to have been a mail carrier across the Potomac, declared himself a friend to slavery in the District and in every State of the Union, and was willing to wear the brand on his forehead.

The water was all let out of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canals on Sunday night between Georgetown and the Chain Bridge, used heretofore for the transportation of provisions to the troops. The canals will henceforth be guarded.

Andy Johnson accepts the Military Governorship of Tennessee, whither he will soon go.

The first fifty millions of the new Treasury notes will be used to pay Quartermaster General's debts with. With the next issue the Western and Southwestern troops will be paid.

The House Military Committee is considering the proposition for a national cemetery, by which three hundred acres will be apportioned among the several States.

Gen. Blenker was before the Senate Military Committee to-day. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke was reported favorably.

Andy Johnson's nomination as Brigadier General was sent into the Senate and confirmed unanimously. He leaves for Tennessee speedily.

Robert C. Kirk, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, has been nominated Minister to the Argentine Confederation.

Secretary Chase sent the excise bill to the Committee of Ways and Means too late for use in this dispatch. It makes taxes much heavier, in some cases fifty per cent., than the bill before reported.

Ex-Congressman Abram Wakeman was nominated Postmaster of New York city to-day.

Gen. Thomas Merritt is appointed General Superintendent of gunboat construction in the West.

Twenty new gunboats are to be built.

Mr. Cowan made a pettifogging speech against Trumbull's confiscation bill to-day. He was fittingly congratulated by Powell, Saulsbury, and Wickliffe.

Morrill has the floor to-morrow.

Five or six members are absent from the Washington Common Council, otherwise they would give about a tie vote on the abolition question.

The statement that Blair procured, or attempted to procure, an appointment for Sigel as Major General, is wholly untrue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Several weeks ago the House passed a resolution asking the War Department whether there has been a literal compliance with the act of Congress requiring the officers of the regular army appointed in the new regiments to be assigned to duty in the field, and the officers appointed from civil life to be assigned the duty of recruiting for those regiments.

In reply through the Adjutant General it is stated that all the Colonels of the new regiments taken from the regular army, two excepted, are general officers of volunteers, in active command; these two are commanding the departments of Florida and Pensacola, and of New Mexico.

When the organization of the new regiments was commenced, a few of the regular officers appointed to them were for a time employed in starting the system of recruiting, but nearly all of them were relieved on the passage of the act to which reference is made. In the nineteen old regiments of 261 officers, not recent appointments, who would otherwise be available for duty with the regiments, 21 are general officers and 27 field officers of volunteers. This, however, does not include officers detailed from the staff corps of the regular army.

Notwithstanding thirty or forty political prisoners were released on the 23d of February from forts Lafayette and Warren, and the old Capitol building here, at least an equal number are still confined, they being either spies or considered dangerous characters.

The President in a message to Congress states that in accordance with the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, Capt. Goldsborough was nominated as flag officer in command of the North Atlantic Blockading squadron.

Believing that no occasion could arise which could more fully correspond with the intention of the law or be more pregnant with happy influences, as an example, the President cordially recommends that Capt. Goldsborough receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the combined attack of the forces commanded by him and Brig. Gen. Burnside in the capture of Roanoke Island and the destruction of the rebel gunboats on the 7th, 8th, and 10th of February.

Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to exercise those duties, it became necessary first to give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him Brigadier-General.

This appointment the Senate to-day confirmed. The present Government of Tennessee being an usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the Military Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control.

The designation of Andrew Johnson for that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both on account of his peculiar fitness for the office, and his great popularity among all loyal people, besides his devotion to his own State.

The Governor, by the acceptance of the office, necessarily vacates his position as Senator. The term for which he was elected will not expire till March next. Representatives Etheridge and Maynard, the former now clerk of the House, are making arrangements to return to Tennessee.

Robert C. King of Ohio was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Minister to the Argentine Republic.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that the following nominations were made to the Senate to-day as Major Generals: McDowell, Burnside, Buell, Pope, Curtis, Sigel, McClernand, C. F. Smith and Lewis Wallace. As Brig. Generals, Colonels Oglesby, W. H. L. Wallace, Cook, McArthur, and Lauman, who commanded brigades at Fort Donelson; Colonel Berry of Maine, and Ferry of Connecticut, are to rank in the order named. Gen. McDowell thus outranks the rest, and Curtis outranks Sigel.

In answer to a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of War incloses the instructions of the Adjutant General to Gen. Hunter touching the Hunter-Lane Expedition, dated Jan. 30. The order to Hunter says: "The General-in-Chief, in giving you this information, desires it to be understood that a command independent of you is not given to General Lane, but he is to operate to all proper extent under your supervision and control, and if you deem proper you may yourself command the expedition which may be undertaken. Under these circumstances, the General-in-Chief will not give you a formal leave according to your application, but he authorizes you to absent yourself from your command for 30 days, at your discretion."

The New York *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is understood that arrangements have been made for the release from their paroles of all the officers of our army, regulars and volunteers, who have been put on parole by the enemy. We have such a host of prisoners that there is no longer any need that a single officer or private shall be any longer on parole.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4, 1862.

Section 41 of the Legislative Art., providing that the General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, &c., of corporations and individuals, and that all such charters and exclusive privileges should be subject to repeal or amendment, was adopted. Section 44 of the same, providing for a mechanics' or laborer's lien, was also adopted. It was introduced by Mr. Muhlke.

Mr. Burns offered a section for information, providing that all laws fixing or changing salaries or fees should be submitted to the people.

Mr. Wentworth offered a section that no defaulter can be elected to a State, county or town office. It was referred.

Section 42, containing the substitute of Mr. Thornton was was taken up. They were opposed by Messrs. Ferry, Anthony and Underwood, and advocated by the Democrats.

The Bank article, as reported by the Committee, was adopted in its most objectionable form. It provides for wiping out all existing banks of issue in the State; declares that no banks for the deposit of gold or silver, or even for the discount of notes, shall be created; makes it criminal to circulate bills of a less denomination in the State than ten dollars now, nor of a less denomination than twenty dollars after 1864, and of any denomination after 1866. It was passed by 38 ayes to 22 noes.

An extra session of the Legislature will be called.

Capt. Willard of your city is to be a Major of artillery, and young Frank Sherman Major of cavalry.

There are about 131 prisoners on the sick list at Camp Butler hospital, near this city. They are attended by Government Physicians.

Some bankers were in the city to-day to obtain circulation from the Auditor, the latter, although believing the ordinance of the Convention unconstitutional, nevertheless regarding said ordinance in the light of a request, refused the circulation. He looks upon the Convention as to some extent expressing the will of the people, however they may mistake it in their action in this regard.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "Norwegian."

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Insurances Against Risks of Running the Blockade.

PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamer Norwegian, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st ult., arrived this morning.

The political news possess no particular interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliamentary proceedings on the 11th were unimportant. The bill authorizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister was passed to a second reading in the Commons—249 to 138.

The *Morning Post* has an editorial urging the removal of the prohibition in the West Indies against the efforts for obtaining colored laborers from any part of North America, and advocates the emigration of free negroes from Canada to the West Indies to develop the cotton culture of these islands.

It is reported that the Government has said that there was confirmation of the news, via the America, that the Spaniards had sustained a decided defeat at the hands of the Mexicans, and that the dispatch of reinforcements is rendered necessary.

It is reported at Liverpool that insurances are daily effected on ships and their cargoes to run the blockade of the Southern ports. The highest premium paid is 15 guineas, and the ships are entitled to select any port. In some instances the risks to ports easy of access are as low as ten guineas. Nearly all the vessels insured are steamers of 1,500 tons.

The telegraph from the Red Sea to London is now open.

The iron-plated frigate Warrior is ordered from Gibraltar to Portsmouth.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that the Prince Napoleon is dissatisfied with the terms of the address on the Roman question, and will move an amendment for more energetic language.

The bourse continued to be heavy, and on the 19th the 3 per cent. rentes further declined nearly ½ per cent., 69f 95c. The 4½ per cent. declined more than one per cent., closing at 99f.

A decree is published admitting into France, free of duty, rough and purified cast iron, old iron bars, hoops and sheet iron, steel in bars and sheets, and rolled copper, when coming from abroad and destined for re-exportation, after having been converted in French work shops into ships, machines, or any other work in metal. One other decree reduces the interest on Treasury bonds to 2¼, 3 and 3½ per cent., according to the time of falling due.

The *Moniteur* says the Government of the Emperor has requested information at Rome respecting the pastoral letter convoking all Bishops to Rome for the canonization of Martyrs. The letter having been published in France without being previously communicated to the Government, Cardinal Antonelli replied that the invitation was simply a friendly one, not obligatory in character, and only intended to give weight to the religious ceremony.

On this reply, the French Government expressed the wish that the Bishops should not leave their dioceses, and must not ask permission to quit the Empire, except where serious diocesan interests should call them to Rome.

ITALY.—ROME, Feb. 20.—The police have made many arrests. A proclamation of the National Committee has been secretly posted up here. The Committee hopes for early success, but counsels patience.

It is believed Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops won't leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta. Numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The *Temps* and other French journals demonstrate that the monarchial restoration in North America will only benefit Spain and Spanish monarchial interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the Senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

BERLIN 20.—Question between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

Agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the National Association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership. Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Germany.

The following is a summary of the news taken out by the City of New York:

The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th instant for Spanish waters. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th, supplementary estimates for the naval and military expedition to the Trent affair, amounting in all to nine hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds was moved. Unanimously agreed to. In a debate on the subject, Bright strongly denounced the policy of the Government. He said that the money had been worse than thrown away. Those threatening menaces have been quite uncalled for; and he gave Earl Russell's first dispatches, which, he said, had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede to. He refuted the idea that the American Government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with those of America, that it was in every respect unadvisable to inflict a sting that might take centuries to remove.

Baxter endorsed the tone of the Government but condemned the tone of the press.

Orders have been received at Sheerness to dismantle all the gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The *Daily News* and the *Star* publish the correspondence with Mr. Seward relative to the passage of British troops through the State of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. Seward for his course in this respect.

The reading of the address of the Emperor of France had taken place in the Senate and was debated. The address regrets the sufferings inflicted by our civil war on trade and manufactories, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of two countries render neutrality incumbent, and believes that the war will be shorter if not complicated by foreign influence.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Boats are advertising for cargoes for the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. One advertises for Nashville to-day.

There is no doubt that the rebels have laid the flourishing little business town of Columbus, Ky., in ashes, destroyed the fortifications, and taken all their guns, troops, &c., down the river to Fort Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis, located on the bluff one hundred feet high, and commanding the river for six miles each way. They will it is presumed, make a stand there.

There is nothing new from Generals Curtis or Price.

Maryland United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Maryland Legislature met in joint session last night and voted on the tenth ballot for Reverdy Johnson for U. S. Senator. He received 58 out of 78 votes. Senator Pearce received 20 votes. Balance scattering.

The Progress of Swearing in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Gen. Halleck, in a general order, says:

"On the recommendation of the Governor and several Judges of the State, it is directed that all licensed attorneys, counsellors and practitioners be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the 6th section of the Ordinance of the State Convention, passed October 16, 1861.

"Judges of State Courts will refuse to permit any one to practice in their Courts who refuses or neglects to take such oath.

"The Board of Assessment, in the city of St. Louis, for the benefit of suffering families driven from the Southwest Missouri, having completed its labors and rendered its final report, is hereby dissolved."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—Nothing has yet been heard of the released Union prisoners. No flag of truce has passed between Fortress Monroe and Craney Island.

Gen. Wool has refused to permit any more passengers to go South.

The Constitution, on her way up to Newport News, was fired on by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

U. S. Frigate Vermont in Distress.

BOSTON, March 4.—The steamtug Boardman, of New York, arrived at Provincetown to-day, and reports that she spoke a fisherman, who saw the frigate Vermont on the 1st inst at anchor on George's Bank, with her masts cut away.

Territorial Election in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4.—At the Territorial election yesterday the vote was unanimous for a State Constitution. Brigham Young was elected Governor and Heber C. Kimball Lieut. Governor, without opposition.

Swedish Consul at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has recognized Gerhardt Larsson, as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, to reside at Chicago.

Washington is Safe.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1862.—Everything in the vicinity of the army of the Potomac remains in a state of quietude.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent*, 63 *Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—By a widow lady, a situation as Housekeeper. Please address "K," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Notaryship. Any Notary Public willing to resign, will hear of a purchaser by addressing P. O. Box 4134, Chicago, stating lowest price.

WANTED—A situation as Accountant by a young man of experience, from an Eastern City. City reference, Mr. N. K. WHITNEY, No. 186½ South Water street.

WANTED—To purchase a good House and large Lot in the South Division, east of State street, or West Division, worth from $4,000 to $5,000, for which half cash will be paid, and balance in unimproved real estate. Address, with real name, Post Office Box 3171, stating price and location.

WANTED—A good washer and ironer and assistant chamber maid; and also a good chamber maid and waiter, at No. 123 Cass street, corner of Erie, North Side. Good reference required.

WANTED—By a young man, German, a situation in some respectable Retail Store, Hardware or Grocery Store preferred, where he will have a good opportunity to learn English. He is able to furnish good references, and willing to work the first two months gratis. Please address "G. H.," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Board wanted for a gentleman and wife. A large furnished room with a small family preferred, or would rent a suit of furnished rooms with privilege of kitchen. Location not over ten minutes walk from Tremont House. Address Post Office Box 2779, with particulars.

WANTED—Board wanted by a single young man, with desirable room and well furnished, on South Side, north of Adams street, Michigan or Wabash avenues preferred. Address with full particulars, "FRANK," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk to go a short distance in the country. A good opportunity for an honest, upright young man who has had a limited experience in the business, and who wishes an opportunity to make himself a good Druggist. For particulars call on WM D. HARRIS, Wholesale Druggist, 67 South Water street. References required.

WANTED—A situation in a Flour Mill by a practical Miller, who has had twelve years experience in the milling business. Would rent or take a good Water Power Flour Mill on shares. Address W. RAMER, De Kalb, De Kalb County, Ill.

FOX'S CRACKERS CONSTANTLY on hand and delivered to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 126 and 128 North Clark street and 58 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1662.

FOR SALE.—A Mustang Pony. I will either sell cheap for cash or trade for a light business wagon. Inquire of PETER DUNN, 183 Randolph street, opposite the Court House.

FOR SALE—Two very good Houses and Lots in the most desirable part of the West Division, convenient to the Randolph street Cars. Said Houses are nearly new and will be sold at a bargain, part cash and the balance on time. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, No. 126 Randolph street, southeast corner of Clark.

WANTED—A Partner, either active or silent, with one or two thousand dollars, in the Rectifying Whisky and Manufacturing Liquors, by a gentleman of many years experience. The best of references given by addressing, with real name, "ROBERT," Tribune Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. House and Lot on South Green street, near Adams—the house cost to build $3,150. The whole offered for a few days for $3,000 and only $1,000 cash required, balance can remain on long time. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

WANTED—To exchange for half cash, balance in city property, $10,000 worth of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Crockery and Hardware. The goods are very desirable, only bought about a year ago, and purchased for cash when goods were cheap, expressly for a first class country store. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.

MASONIC LECTURE.—A special meeting of Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Temple this (Wednesday) evening, March 5th, when a Lecture on Free Masonry will be delivered. Members of Sister Lodges and transient brethren are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. Master. C. H. ELLINGHUIS, Sec'y.

LETTERS LOST.—On Sunday afternoon. Supposed to have been lost on Randolph street—two letters, one from England, the other from Lee Centre, Lee county, Illinois, directed to Mrs. Mary Snell, Brickton, Illinois. These letters are of value to an aged lady, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the Tribune office, or at No. 8 South Peoria street.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED. A gentleman, with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000 wishes to engage in business in some established concern. An interview may be had by addressing "J.," Post Office Box 332.

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Terrace, May street, West Division, between Washington and Madison streets; a very healthful and pleasant location. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton sts. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 112 Washington street, office No. 6.

BATHING SPONGES, Forms, convenient for hand. J. H. REED & CO.

"WE'RE MARCHING DOWN TO DIXIE'S LAND"—A new National Song and Chorus, as sung by the Union Volunteers on their way to Dixie. Copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. S. P. GORDON, 706 Broadway, New York.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE.—I will sell or trade said Mill, which is nearly new and in good running order, situated in Northern Illinois, for a well improved Farm in Michigan, or City Property in Chicago. For particulars address W. JONES, 65 State street, Chicago.

CARBON OIL.—I am prepared to take orders for the above in lots of Ten to Fifty Barrels, delivered in Pittsburgh, from the Woodville Refinery. Samples at my office. CHAS. BIGGS, 111 Lake street.

STORAGE FOR PORK, FLOUR or Highwines, convenient to the Dock, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 173 North Water street.

LOST—Corner Lasalle and Washington streets, a Fur Cape. The finder will please return the same to Long John Van Rooter's... M. HANNES.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND... Finished Heading from Salem & Co.'s Manufactory. We have staves in this market, so we can supply Millers to whom we have sold one and a half million the present season. BLANCHARD & BORLAND, corner of Market and Washington streets.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of UNDERWOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WILLIAM AIKENSON, Jr., Book Keeper for the late firm, is entrusted with the settlement of all its business... Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

The subscriber gives notice that he will continue the business of the late firm of Underwood & Co.... [illegible] ... Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

The Agency of the late firm of Underwood & Co.... [illegible] ... Chicago, March 4th, 1862.

CHICAGO, MARCH 5th, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Special meeting of the Mercantile Association will be held at their Room, corner of State and Lake streets, This evening, March 5th, at 7, o'clock. J. S. PRESTON, Sec. ... [illegible]

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc. WHICH WE OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, And to which the attention of all CLOSE CASH BUYERS IS INVITED. G. C. COOK & CO.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

TINNERS' STOCK. PRICES REDUCED.

IC—10x14 Tin	$10.50	Per Box.
IX—10x14 Tin	$12.50	" "
IC—14x20 Careoal Terne	$10.25	" "

All other extra sizes in proportion to NEW YORK COST. The above prices are for first quality Charcoal Brands. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit FOUR SILVER MEDALS, One of which was awarded by the American Institute of New York, FOR THE BEST WORK EVER IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS. ACCOUNT BOOKS Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, At short notice and lowest living prices. F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer, No. 140 Lake street.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at ... Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:25 A. M. and ... P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:15 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Olivet Presbyterian Church, AT BRYAN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 6th. Admission, Twenty-Five Cents.

THE AGENCY OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Of the United States, is transferred to HALL AND COMPANY, 160 S. Water St., Who are duly authorized to act for this Society.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the most complete manner all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, ... VAN SHAACK, 47 ---- State Street ---- 47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

BANK OF MONTREAL. CHICAGO, February 27th, 1862. I am advancing on Produce in store, ON SHORT OR LONG TIME, Payable in Chicago or Eastern Cities, as preferred. Sight and time bills on points in Canada, cashed on favorable terms. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, FOR SORE THROAT, FOR BRONCHITIS, FOR WHOOPING COUGH, FOR HOARSENESS, FOR CROUP AND ASTHMA, FOR INFLUENZA, Use Duryea's Pectoral Syrup... Sold by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE ON Washington and Randolph streets, east of Ada street. ALSO, GROVE LOTS, two or more acres, just north of City Limits. ... WRIGHT, Office No. 6 Parker's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... [illegible] ... JAS. WARRACK, General Agent ... Freight Agent, Montreal.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 50,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wanting them will do well to apply at ... South Water Street. NATHANIEL WHITE ... Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

WINTER APPLES.—Newly packed and selected Apples at $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel. Call and see at No. 10 Clark street.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5 1862

COL. J. D. WEBSTER.

The fact that Colonel Webster, General Grant's Chief of Staff, is a Chicago man, has, until now, prevented us from saying a word in his behalf, or his share in the Fort Donelson victory, less our praise should be attributed to the natural partiality for one of our own townsmen; but as every arrival from the scene of action brings us new evidence of the distinguished part that he bore in that well fought field, we cannot longer refrain. Though without an independent command, and acting in obedience to the will of another, he was always present at the point of danger, and by encouraging and animating the men, coolly observing the changing dispositions of the enemy, and exercising a wise discretion in the transmission of the orders with which he was entrusted, contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the success of the Commanding General. Under fire or out of reach of the flying missiles, he was never flurried, and, though animated and earnest, never rash and impetuous. He proved himself, in a place where soldiers are tried, to be of the metal of which soldiers are made. The First Illinois Artillery may well be proud of their Colonel.

AND WHAT NEXT?

The news is confirmed that Columbus is ours by default. We decidedly wish, for the moral effect it would have given it, that the same advantage had been conceded to the actual presence and thunderous appeals of Com. Foote's mortar flotilla; that the surrender had been accompanied by a regiment or two of the rebels, with a spice of prominent officers. There would then be no after plea of strategic reasons, and the pretence of superior generalship in withdrawing troops, and falling back upon new positions. All these will be shortly the impudent rebel claims, to be sounded throughout secessia, which we are almost inclined to regret were not silenced in advance by a bombardment. But it is best as it is, and the rebels will have little cause and less opportunity to exult in arguments deduced from a step which opens the way to Memphis as the key of the valley of the Mississippi. The road will thus be all the shorter. How much fighting will be required to win the rest of the way remains to be seen.

It is represented that there were five fortified points between Columbus and Memphis. Hickman was originally defended by a strong water battery, but this has doubtless shared the fate of Columbus. At Island No. 10 in a broad bend of the river above New Madrid, it was recently represented that the fortifications were impregnable. The movements of our forces in Missouri make New Madrid ours without a blow, and Island No. 10 anything but desirable for a rebel standpoint. We now learn that all these points are indeed abandoned by Rev. Bishop Polk, who is to make a stand at Fort Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis occupying a formidable position on what are called the Third Chickasaw Bluffs, at that place about one hundred feet above the river.

This, however, is its only feature of strength, for it is inaccessible from the rear, and all supplies to the force so posted must come by the river. Commodore Foote's flotilla once in position and this approach would be cut off, and the rebels there beaten would inevitably be bagged. After Fort Randolph comes Memphis, and the river is ours to the Balize. Events are now crowding thickly on the score against the rebels. It will not be long before Commodore Foote will exchange congratulations with Commodore Porter from their respective fleets. It will depend upon the activity of our commanders in advancing and the celerity of the rebels in retiring, which shall first reach New Orleans.

PILLOW, FLOYD AND BUCKNER.

The testimony in regard to the affair at Fort Donelson—now, since the dust and smoke of the battle have cleared away, coming so clearly as to give all readers an intelligent idea of the field—proves that the taunting to which the chivalry have treated us of the North for a whole year past, is nothing but a Mexican vice which the secessionists have caught by contiguity of territory. Still claiming an interest in the constituent units of the rebel army, because, with all their abominations of Slavery, they are Americans, we confess our readiness to blush for their performances on the Cumberland, although they have been quite sufficient to prove the necessity of immediate remedial action.

But when the ice breaks up, and the warm spring sun acts upon the mass of impurities floating through the city, the effect upon both comfort and health must be severe. We are aware that the prospective condition of the river, and its possible effect upon the water at the pumps, have been matters of much consideration with the late Water and Sewerage Boards, though the evil seems not to have culminated in their time; and the facts must have already pressed themselves upon the attention of the present Board of Public Works. We do not doubt that they will seek to provide such early and effectual relief as lies in their power. But so many speculations are indulged in as to the causes and extent of the nuisance, that we have thought it worth while to "view the premises," and present the result of our observations, however unpleasant the state of affairs may be.

The sum of our conclusions is, that something must be done to remedy this rapidly increasing evil, of which all consumers of water justly complain. We, as denizens of this loyal burgh—and in "we" the whole population is included—cannot afford to incur the risk of damage to the reputation of the city, consequently to the value of the property therein, and the risk of pestilence which the condition of the river invites, by saying that the evil will correct itself, and that nothing need be done. The difficulty has, as the city has increased in population and business, particularly since Chicago has been gradually rising to be the largest beef and pork market in the world, been rapidly increasing. Now it has assumed, under the extraordinary business of the past year, proportions that are positively alarming, and the remedy cannot be longer deferred. There have been, since October last, poured into the river the blood and entrails of more than *eighty thousand head of fat cattle* and of *four hundred thousand hogs*, besides the sewage and the winter's refuse of a hundred and twenty thousand well fed people. Let us not wonder, when this conduit of corruption is leaking out its contents into the lake, that when the wind is right, the water is abominable. Rather let us account it a mercy that it is no worse.

The particular thing to be done we leave to the Engineers, who will shortly give the public their report. We only insist, that in spite of the war and the numerous calls upon our resources, action shall not be deferred until another winter does its abominable work, and the people are poisoned outright.

Confederate Fabrications.

Those who look for the full effect upon the English mind, as well as the people of the South, of the brilliant victories with which the past few weeks have crowned the Federal arms, must not fail to take into account the skill with which the Confederate platform and sympathisers at home and abroad have maintained their cause by deliberate and atrocious falsehood. This kind of lying, unscrupulous and long practice, will be literally exercised now. The English journals of the stamp that sympathise with the rebellion will be very sure to give such a coloring of our victories on the Tennessee and the Cumberland, as will in the highest possible degree stiffen up the waning cause of Secession. It will be a mere difficult task to hoodwink the people of the south, for the rusted and dying fingers of soldiers are filling the land with their "Extra Sentinels," still in State's hand "returning glorious

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to burst directly over the heads of the enemy, or to explode after burying itself in his works or structures.

The fleet of mortar boats are now being pushed to completion, and will be in readiness by the middle of the present week. The missiles thrown by these mortars is, as above stated, a two hundred pound shell. As this class of projectiles has figured largely in modern warfare, we have also called in the services of the engraver to present a drawing of one to our readers, choosing for the purpose as a representative of the class the projectile known as the James shell, invented by Gen. James of Rhode Island; and by the way, it is the use of this missile, and not any invention of Gen. James, that gives his name to the rifled cannon. The shell is a hollow chamber of cast iron with a bursting charge of powder. There are various descriptions of fuzes, for their discharge, according to the design of the artillerist. Some are to explode in the air, and with their flying fragments cut to pieces infantry, and destroy the gunners of the enemy; and this is done by a "time fuze." In the side of the shell is screwed a small metal disc with marks 1, 2 and 3. One of these the gunner, with a little instrument, scoops out at pleasure, boring the powder to the blast of the discharge, and if the fuze was well filled, and not by a rebel who preferred to save his friends by the surreptitious use of powdered charcoal, the shell explodes with military accuracy. Or again, the gunner selects a fuze colored blue, or red, or black, according to the same ground of choice as above, another description of time fuze.

But another utility is found in a shell which retains its latent ability to "spread itself" until it alights, and then "concussion" does the business. One of these latter we have chosen to give. By consulting the reference to the cut, the reader will discover where a percussion cap is fastened on a cone of the sliding piston, under the screw cap. The shell goes whirling along on the line of its course of ameter, on the exact principle of the Minie ball, of which it is the enlarged type. It strikes on its point, and then comes what the artillerist who fires, and Gen. James who invented, and the loyal public which pays for the shell, expects, the contingencies excepted as aforesaid. We have those in Chicago whom we would not trust to load a shell.

But in showing the appliances, which our readers may if they choose understand as Com. Foote's "passes" to New Orleans, we deem it will be of interest to present with the same a sketch of the celebrated submarine adjunct to rebel warfare, the torpedo, named after a fish always unpleasant to meet in its native element, whose motto is, "*Touch me if you dare!*" And here we have its type in boiler iron, which will be well understood from the cut. It is about six feet in length and contains from fifty to sixty pounds of powder. Anchored in the channel at any required depth, in the manner the engraver best explains, and kept buoyant by an air chamber, its discharging rod lurks just below the surface, ready to respond to the passing keel and schooner, and the work of destruction is done. There were three of these submerged in the Tennessee river to guard the approach to Fort Henry, but our officers learned of their existence and location in advance, and withdrew them harmlessly. The rebels lay great stress upon their existence in the channel of the lower Mississippi. It is unlikely they will very largely hinder the expedition, but we have nevertheless given these infernal machines a place in our diagram.

Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All is quiet across the Potomac, opposite Washington. No news from that section of the army has been received to-day.

We find the above dispatch in the Baltimore *American* of Saturday. It was not suppressed by the rebel authorities. It was given to them information to the enemy. It has no possible reference to an army *movement*; on the contrary quite the reverse.

More Wisconsin Big Fellows.

CAMP WASHBURN, Wis., March 3, 1862.

Editors of the Tribune:

In your issue of the 27th I find the following:

Sixty men of Co. B, Capt. Ingleston, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, from Ripon, were weighed by Bale & Hall's scales at Berlin, with the following result: Aggregate weight 13,970; average 180½ lbs each. Who can beat that. What company in the service can boast that?

I answer, company E, Battery No. 5, of Wisconsin Artillery at Racine, can beat it. Sixty men in the company were weighed at the close of this month. Aggregate weight 11,341 lbs; average weight, 189 1-6 lbs. These are their figures *as well as their hearts*. Yours, &c.,

CAPT. O. F. PINNEY, Commanding Battery.

If captain Eggleston's men averaged 180½ lbs each, their aggregate would be 10,830 lbs. If captain Pinney's men average 189 1-6 lbs, we suspect that there is not another company in the "Grand Army" that can turn out sixty men their equal in avoirdupois. Wonder if one fire-eater would be a match for *five* of these double-fisted "mud sills," on a charge of "bayonets?"

Wisconsin Solid Men.

CAMP HARVEY, KENOSHA, Wis., March 3.

Editors Tribune:

Bain & Brother, of Kenosha, on Saturday weighed a portion of Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Capt. N. Brusett, with the result stated below, making Co. D largely ahead, so far as heard from. Will you please give us the benefit of that? N. BRUSETT.

Capt. Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

There were first weighed 56 men of the company with an aggregate of 10,332 pounds or 184½ each. Twelve men were then added, making 68, with an aggregate of 12,483 pounds or 183½ pounds each. Seven men more were added, and the whole number (75) aggregated 13,565, or 180⅔ pounds each.

Fire at Peru, Illinois.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, ILL., March 3.

On Saturday night the grocery and provision store of F. D. Chenet, was destroyed by fire. The loss is in the vicinity of $1,500, with insurance in the Home Insurance Company for $1,200.

The building and stock in the adjoining stores of J. H. McMillan & Co. and W. F. & A. S. Cronise were badly damaged by water. Fully insured. Cause of the fire unknown.

A gentleman who was a passenger in the Etna when she came in collision with a large ship, thus describes the accident:

We left Liverpool Jan. 29, on the Etna, an iron vessel of the New York and Philadelphia line. When nine hours out from Liverpool we had a fearful collision with a monster sail ship; we received all the damage. A frightful hole was made in the bow of the ship, but fortunately, it was divided into compartments; one of these filled, the others kept up. It was 7 o'clock P. M., and we were but six miles from the coast of Wales. We turned about and put into Holyhead harbor, and remained safely on board during the night.

The company acted manly—paid our expenses back to Liverpool by railroad, sent us to a good hotel, paid our bills, and offered us the choice of waiting, at their expense, the departure of their next vessel, or recovering back our passage money, and selecting our own time and vessel.

Messrs. Cleghorne, Locke & Co., 13 La Salle street, are General Western Agents for this favorite line of steamships, which comprises some of the most serene vessels afloat.

The day sowners of Wisconsin are in a state of disturbance at having their pets rated expressively high by the authorities, the Senate having passed a bill rating all canines at $150 each for taxation. At that rate we know of Irish families in this city that have on hand a thousand dollars' or so worth of this style of property.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

Mortars, Torpedoes, Shells.

An expedition is expected to leave Cairo for New Orleans. Though not strictly on a commercial errand, it bears with it the interests of commerce for long years to come. It carries a heavy cargo on consignment, which will be promptly delivered, and yet there are no terms of sale. It is seeking a market and yet will make a market for itself. It will strictly follow the law of supply and demand, and yet will deliver its freight irrespective of orders from those who receive it, and will only be limited in the amount supplied by the expressed unwillingness of those on shore to take more. All attempts to close the ports against the fleet will fail; it was tried in the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and fell short, by a *Foote*—Commodore Foote—whose gun boats and mortar boats will go through to the Crescent City without any doubt, when once under way.

We have already devoted some space to description of the gunboats. The mortar boats are yet untried by any actual engagement on the Mississippi, and we have called in the aid of the engraver the better to present to our readers the peculiarity which they offer among other ordnance, and the features that make them desirable under circumstances when other artillery are only to be worked under a disadvantage. This was shown on the Cumberland, where our gunboats were called to cope with the frowning batteries of Fort Donelson, from their position high above the stream. Our heavy sixty-fours could then only be worked with difficulty, requiring an elevation that impaired their efficiency—to raise their shell and round shot one hundred feet or more above the surface of the stream. The cannon is emphatically *straightforward* in its mode of operations, and asks a range of its own. It does not equally well do its work when its point of aim lies so far above its own plane. Just this latter is the use of the mortar. It is always the happiest to just this class of work.

And this will be best shown by the cut we give above. The mortar turning on its massive carriage is adjusted with an angle which lifts its ponderous missile into the air, instead of hurling it forward as from the cannon's mouth. The above sketch of a mortar we copy from Scott's Military Dictionary. This, which we thus represent, is the 13-inch siege mortar, whose immense bulk of metal has on several recent occasions attracted the admiration of our citizens, on the passage of these weapons of war through this city from Pittsburgh to Cairo, each mortar requiring for its transportation a platform car.

There are thirty-eight of these mortars in Commodore Foote's fleet, each mounted on its own boat, which is little more than a floating raft of strongly braced plank and timbers. About each rises an enclosure of boiler iron about seven feet high for the protection of the artillerists from sharp shooters. The mortar boats are towed by tugs or by transport steamers, to which latter the artillerists retreat when the mortar is fired; the terrific concussion being too much to be safely endured. These mortars throw the two hundred pound projectiles a given distance accurately depending upon the strength of the charge used. Thus twenty pounds of powder will give a range of 4,326 yards, or about 2 1-3 miles. This fearful missile has a bursting charge of powder, and is so constructed as to be itself discharged by means of "time fuze," prepared so that at discretion the artillerist may cause the missile

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NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD—Complete in Six Volumes. The Only Edition Authorized by Putnam. Broadway, N. Y., 1862. Vol. I. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

SPARE HOURS—By John Brown, M. D. Boston, Tickner & Fields, 1862. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

SONGS IN MANY KEYS—O. W. Holmes. 1862. Tickner & Fields, Boston. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

POEMS—By John G. Saxe. Tickner & Fields, Boston. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

LONGMORE ON GUN SHOT WOUNDS—J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1862. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

CASUALTIES, Wis., March 3, 1862.

Editors of the Tribune:

In your issue of the 27th I find the following:

Sixty men of Co. B, Capt. Ingleston, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, from Ripon, were weighed by Bale & Hall's scales at Berlin, with the following result: Aggregate weight 13,970; average 180½ lbs each. Who can beat that. What company in the service can boast that?

I answer, company E, Battery No. 5, of Wisconsin Artillery at Racine, can beat it. Sixty men in the company were weighed at the close of this month. Aggregate weight 11,341 lbs; average weight, 189 1-6 lbs. These are their figures *as well as their hearts*. Yours, &c.,

CAPT. O. F. PINNEY, Commanding Battery.

If captain Eggleston's men averaged 180½ lbs each, their aggregate would be 10,830 lbs. If captain Pinney's men average 189 1-6 lbs, we suspect that there is not another company in the "Grand Army" that can turn out sixty men their equal in avoirdupois. Wonder if *one* fire-eater would be a match for *five* of these double-fisted "mud sills," on a charge of "bayonets?"

Wisconsin Solid Men.

CAMP HARVEY, KENOSHA, Wis., March 3.

Editors Tribune:

Bain & Brother, of Kenosha, on Saturday weighed a portion of Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Capt. N. Brusett, with the result stated below, making Co. D largely ahead, so far as heard from. Will you please give us the benefit of that? N. BRUSETT.

Capt. Co. D, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

There were first weighed 56 men of the company with an aggregate of 10,332 pounds or 184½ each. Twelve men were then added, making 68, with an aggregate of 12,483 pounds or 183½ pounds each. Seven men more were added, and the whole number (75) aggregated 13,565, or 180⅔ pounds each.

Fire at Peru, Illinois.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, ILL., March 3.

On Saturday night the grocery and provision store of F. D. Chenet, was destroyed by fire. The loss is in the vicinity of $1,500, with insurance in the Home Insurance Company for $1,200.

The building and stock in the adjoining stores of J. H. McMillan & Co. and W. F. & A. S. Cronise were badly damaged by water. Fully insured. Cause of the fire unknown.

A gentleman who was a passenger in the Etna when she came in collision with a large ship, thus describes the accident:

We left Liverpool Jan. 29, on the Etna, an iron vessel of the New York and Philadelphia line. When nine hours out from Liverpool we had a fearful collision with a monster sail ship; we received all the damage. A frightful hole was made in the bow of the ship, but fortunately, it was divided into compartments; one of these filled, the others kept up. It was 7 o'clock P. M., and we were but six miles from the coast of Wales. We turned about and put into Holyhead harbor, and remained safely on board during the night.

The company acted manly—paid our expenses back to Liverpool by railroad, sent us to a good hotel, paid our bills, and offered us the choice of waiting, at their expense, the departure of their next vessel, or recovering back our passage money, and selecting our own time and vessel.

Messrs. Cleghorne, Locke & Co., 13 La Salle street, are General Western Agents for this favorite line of steamships, which comprises some of the most serene vessels afloat.

The day sowners of Wisconsin are in a state of disturbance at having their pets rated expressively high by the authorities, the Senate having passed a bill rating all canines at $150 each for taxation. At that rate we know of Irish families in this city that have on hand a thousand dollars' or so worth of this style of property.

Across the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All is quiet across the Potomac, opposite Washington. No news from that section of the army has been received to-day.

We find the above dispatch in the Baltimore *American* of Saturday. It was not suppressed by the rebel authorities. It was given to them information to the enemy. It has no possible reference to an army *movement*; on the contrary quite the reverse.

More Wisconsin Big Fellows.

CAMP WASHBURN, Wis., March 3, 1862.

Editors of the Tribune:

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CLOTHING

Martin & Broth[ers]

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LA[RGE]

MARBLE WAREHO[USE]

NO. 44 LAKE STRE[ET]

Where they are Receiving and [open]ing a

LARGE AND COMPLETE [STOCK]

OF

Spring and Sum[mer]

CLOTHIN[G]

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUA[LITY and] PRICE, we are determined shall be satisf[actory].

Manufactory, 382 Broadway

MARTIN & BROTH[ERS]

No. 44 Lake Stree[t]

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

1862. SPRING TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & [CO.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CA[PS]

Straw Goods, Paras[ols]

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf

25 LAKE STREET, CHIC[AGO]

Have now in store a large and desirable Spring Trade which will be offered at

Eastern Price[s]

For CASH or approved short credit.

SEASONABLE GO[ODS]

BOWEN BROTHE[RS]

74 & 76 Lake Street

Invite special attention to their large stock of

Fall, Winter and H[oliday]

GOOD[S]

Consisting of New and Fresh Sty[les]

Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTION[S]

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERS[ON & CO.]

199 & 201 Randolph Street, C[hicago]

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, [&c.]

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Sto[ck]

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved S[cales]

DRY GOODS CHEAP fo[r Cash]

COOLEY, FARWELL & [CO.]

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash [Avenue]

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER G[OODS]

And invite the attention of close buyers chasing elsewhere.

COOLEY, FARW[ELL & CO.]

REMOVAL

FIELD, BENEDICT [& CO.]

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 34 & 36 Lake S[treet]

CORNER OF WABASH AVE[NUE]

Where they are now opening a large stock of Desirable Goods for

MEN'S WEA[R]

WHICH WILL BE SOLD C[HEAP]

HAYDEN, KAY & [CO.]

No. 238 Randolph St[reet]

Manufacturers and Importers

CARRIAGE, SA[DDLERY]

AND

Harness Mate[rials]

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON [MATERIALS], SPRINGS, AXLES

Skirting, Bridle and H[arness] Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASH[ES]

Are offering low for CASH the largest assorted stock in their line ever brought West.

Orders promptly attended to.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD [& CO.]

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN [PLATE]

66 LAKE STREET

We offer to the Trade, at the LOW[EST PRICES]

TUTTLE, HIBBAR[D & CO.]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $10 TO $80.

Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch (alike on both sides). [illegible]

Send red stamp for Samples and Circulars, or call and see them at

138 Lake Street, (up stairs.)

Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED.

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest.

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER, 120 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2286.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, including stamp for return postage.

On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by express, or, if $5 be sent, we will send the machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne-ave., Chicago, Ill.

M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c.

Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

BOQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy.

The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour.

P. O. Box 997. M. LEWIS.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.

COVENTRY CAMBRIC

FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.

This material is made precisely like a ribbon, of the finest cambric, in lengths of twelve yards, without a joint. These rufflings have a cord in the edge by which they are gathered without a hem, are made of all widths, and are also made with two widths on one cord. They are incomparably finer, cheaper and better than any thing of the kind in the market.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them. Imported direct from England by

SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS,

SPRING STYLES,

FOR

1862,

JUST OUT,

Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, with all the ease and elegance which imparts finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. commences its 43d Semi-Annual Session

On April 3d, 1862.

With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 28th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses. The finest school buildings in the West, (cost $120,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should secure the attention of parents. Instruction in Common Drill; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dressed in uniform. TERMS.—$185 per school year, for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of G. & C. W. CHURCH & CADY is this day dissolved by LIMITATION.

G. & C. W. CHURCH

are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and also are authorized to collect the debts of the firm. GEORGE CHURCH, CHAS. W. CHURCH, HENRY CADY.

Chicago, March 1st, 1862.

G. & C. W. CHURCH will continue the business at the old stand, No. 11 South Water street.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Aaron Shaw, Charles Tobey and John Lyford, all of Cincinnati, Ohio, and doing business at

51 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

As Shaw, Johnson & Co., is dissolved. Aaron Shaw is alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement of its affairs.

The subscriber will continue the Furniture trade, at the old stand, and thankful for the past favors extended to the late firm, hopes to merit a continuance of the same. AARON SHAW, Cincinnati Furniture House, 51 Lake street. Chicago, March 1st, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Ball, Ash & Colt, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by F. H. Ball and George F. Colt. F. H. BALL, T. N. ASH, GEO. F. COLT. Chicago, Feb. 27th, 1862.

Storage.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE.

Storage facilities for all kinds of

Produce and Merchandise, in

BRICK FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE

On South Clark St., near Twelfth St.

Accessible for delivery of freight from the adjoining tracks of the

Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railroads,

And otherwise centrally located for general business.

CAPACITY OF HOUSE, 10,000 BBLS.

Apply at 167 South Water street, or at the Warehouse. Refers to E. H. & O. S. HOUGH, Chicago, Ill. E. S. DYER.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and kiln dried. [illegible] Orders left at 178 South Water Street.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS

For 1862.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

153 & 155 Lake Street,

Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for

ONE SHILLING.

Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.

TO THE LADIES.—We are now in daily receipt of

NEW GOODS

For the Spring Trade which will repay inspection. Everything NOVEL and DESIRABLE in

Shirts, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Fans, &c., &c.,

Will always be found in our stock at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

We have received a fresh supply of Collarette Ruffling, Double and Single PAGES, and "THE NEW PAGE," a great novelty. Our Corset stock is remarkably

FULL AND CHEAP.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake st.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

COR

BINS

OWN

SEGARS.

Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at

NO. 65 CLARK STREET,

Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

And a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of

SUTLERS

Is respectfully solicited, at

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS,

FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,

Superior to Leather or Linen.

HAVELOCK CAP-COVERS,

Rubber Coats and Leggins,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

PACKING, HOSE, &c.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street.

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company,

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas.

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL. COAL OIL.

150 Barrels Kier's Oil,

75 Barrels "Star" Oil,

100 Barrels Excelsior Oil,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

LAMP AND OIL STORE

122 CLARK STREET.

Stationery.

NEAT AND RAPID!!!

PATENT COPYING ROLLER,

Is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence.

Railroad Freight Agents

should not be without it for copying

WAY-BILLS.

For sale by F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.

A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at

140 LAKE STREET. F. MUNSON.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

FLIGHT OF FLOYD.

TUNE—"Through the night air stealing."

No music stealing, soft or grand,
Was heard upon the Cumberland;
No breezes stealing through the leaves,
Betrayed the coward rebel thieves;
O'er slumber steals no warning dream—
No light steals out upon the scene—
O'er earth stole not one glimmering ray,
While Floyd in darkness stole away;
His bright Sharpe's rifles, with steel bore,
He sunk, that he might steal some more;
For he declared all stealing void
Which could not boast the name of Floyd.

Sterling, March 3, 1862. G. W.

A REBEL REFRAIN.

BY BILL NAPHI.

I.

Pass round the bottle, boys! Drink to the Devil, men!
Fire up your hearts with the spirit of hell;
Strike the loud hewgag! we'll have a wild revel, men!
Doing the deeds of foul fiends, when they fell.
Down with the "Stripes and Stars!"
Up with the "stars and bars!"
Hail to Jeff. Davis—the King of our band!
Pass round the can, again;
Drink every man, again!
We will be Rulers, or ruin the land!

II.

Old Buck and Breckinridge—Buckner and Beauregard!
Benedict Arnolds of baser degree!
Black-hearted traitors—arouse ye! and show regard!
Drain your "blue ruin" to renegade Lee!
On with the revel, men!
Drink to the Devil, men!
Demons of darkness ne'er dwelt upon land!
Daring to do the deeds
Done by our party creeds—
Davis, our King—and the rest of our band!

III.

Cups full of sack! to our well-beloved Benjamin!
He is a thief of a lower degree—
Whisky or gin may arouse some revenge in him—
Dear to the devils who join in our spree!
Such "white trash" as Slidell—
And Mason—the idle—
Are not worth the dregs of the glass in your hand!
But Marshall—big eater!
And Price—the Retreater!
Have ruined vast acres of Uncle Sam's land!

IV.

Floyd is a double-died traitor most infamous!—
Gall were too sweet as a pledge to his name;—
Yet he stole our arms—and Uncle Sam's tin for us,
Give him his due—though it blacken his fame!
He, and George Crittenden—
Dogs that have bit again,
Hands that were holding most promising food;
When our foe "Forward!" cries,
They show their cowardice
Fleeing, like gallows birds, home to their brood!

V.

Don't strain your lungs, my lads, shouting for Walker;
He's but a sprat to the whales of our sea!—
A bumper for Stephens—the Devil's own talker,
On black or white subjects—whichever they be!
Drink deep to the tall fry—
Waste none on the small fry—
Drain the flagon of death to our beloved land:
And should our King's crown fall—
Old Uncle Sam's downfall
Will follow the ruin begun by our band.

VI.

Pass round the bottle, boys! Drink to the Devil, men!
Fire up your hearts with the spirit of hell;—
Strike the loud hewgag! we'll have a grand revel, men—
Doing the deeds of foul fiends, when they fell!
Down with the "Stripes and Stars"—
Up with the "stars and bars!"
Hail to Jeff. Davis! the King of our band!
Pass round the can, again—
Drink! every man, again—
We will be Rulers! or ruin the land!

HYMN FOR FREEDOM.

BY JOHN H. BRYANT, PRINCETON, ILL.

Upon the nation's heart,
A mighty burden lies;
Two hundred years of crime and tears,
Of anguish, groans, and sighs.

How long, O Lord! how long,
Crushed, trampled, peeled and dumb,
Shall thy bound children suffer wrong,
And no deliverer come?

The eternal years sweep on—
Age after age goes by—
Still waits the slave the breaking dawn,
The day-spring from on high,

"How long, O Lord! how long?"
When shall that cry to Thee,
Be lost in freedom's glorious song,
And shouts of jubilee?

A swift, awakening thrill,
Send through the nation's heart;
Make quick the conscience, pure the will,
And love of right impart.

Hasten, O Lord! the hour,
For which we wait and pray,
When Thy resistless breath of power
Shall sweep the curse away.

If men refuse, O God!
To set the captives free,
Break, as of old, the oppressor's rod
And give them liberty.

As Jesus from the tomb,
The buried Lazarus led,
Rend thou the slaves' deep night of gloom;
Oh! raise him from the dead.

Honor to the Brave.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Feb. 28, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Another patriot hero has been carried to his long home and again the mourners go about our streets. Davenport has contributed another victim to the sacrifice so freely offering on the altar of our National Liberties—a sacrifice not in vain if thereby the demon of human oppression be exorcised from the body it has so long tormented. A balmy Indian Summer's day in November witnessed the thronging of our citizens around the bier of Lieut. Col. A. Wentz, who died so gloriously at Belmont, while in the act of leading the gallant Iowa Seventh in the attack which so thoroughly tested the valor of that devoted regiment and gave it so worthy a place on the page of our national history. Yesterday, with respect and affection which the raw winter air could not chill or the falling snow dampen, sympathizing patriots filled the seats, aisles, gallery and vestibule of St. Luke's Episcopal church, and gathered around its doors, anxious to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of Capt. J. S. Slaymaker, who fell at the head of Company C, Second Iowa, in the charge on the Fort Donelson entrenchments which resulted so gloriously, and which elicited the especial commendation of Gen. Halleck. The funeral services were conducted by Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by Revs. F. E. Judd, H. N. Powers, and others. The address by Rev. H. N. Powers was peculiarly affecting. A military escort from the 16th Iowa, now in camp here, attended the funeral cortege to Oakdale Cemetery.

Added to the patriotism which prompts a generous testimony of respect to the memory of of one who died as a true soldier—with his sword in hand and face to the foe—there are circumstances connected with the brief life and heroic death of Capt. Slaymaker which awakens a regret at his fate not always attending such allotments of war. Promptly answering the first call to arms on the fall of Sumter, Mr. S. resigned a responsible position in the Branch of the State Bank in this city, enrolled as a volunteer, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company C. Subsequently, while in the performance of arduous duty in Missouri, he was promoted to the captaincy vacated by a resignation; and in that capacity won the confidence and esteem of his entire command, and maintained the most friendly relations with his regimental associates. Courteous, sympathizing, and brave, what wonder that his men were willing to follow where he led, and, desiring to avenge his death, were willing still to dare the showers of lead which fell on and around them, if thereby some traitorous head could be levelled with the dust? So nobly he died that while aged parents and numerous relatives in the Keystone State, and other relatives and a large circle of admiring friends here in the home of his adoption, mourn his loss, the historian of this war who shall describe the share that Iowa has had in its glories and sufferings, will with pride adorn one of his most glowing pages with the record of the modest courage and unswerving heroism of Capt. J. S. Slaymaker.

Did not a fear of trespassing on your space and patience deter, a word might be said of the two killed and twenty-eight wounded of Company B, and of the four others killed and twenty-four wounded of Company C, Second Iowa; in all of which this city, and Scott county, claims especial interest. True men, brave soldiers are they all, and their deeds will not be forgotten or their praises unspoken. At Wilson's Creek, Belmont and Fort Donelson, Iowa did nobly, and at each place Davenport and Scott county did as the best. E. R.

REBEL PRISONERS ELSEWHERE.

How They Fare in Indiana—The Officers at Columbus.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 4th.]

TEN DEAD.

Ten of the prisoners had died up to Saturday evening. Of these one was a field officer, Major W. R. Henry, of the 8th Kentucky. His body was placed in a metallic coffin, and will be sent to Hopkinsville, Ky., in charge of a cousin who has been here attending upon the deceased for several days. He died at the old Military Hospital. Of those sent to the Meridian street hospital, two have died. This hospital has now as many inmates as can well be cared for. On Saturday, the patients numbered over 130, and we are pleased to chronicle the fact that those "angels of love and mercy," the ladies, are constantly in attendance, ministering to the comfort of the sick. Some of the poor fellows are suffering severely with fevers and coughs, but the majority will be the better for their kind treatment in a few days.

EMOTIONS OF LIVELIEST PLEASURE.

A committee consisting of the orderly sergeants of each company of the 32d Tennessee Regiment, appointed by their fellow prisoners at Lafayette, for the purpose, have published a card expressing their heart-felt thanks for the kind and generous treatment they have received since their arrival at that city. They add:

"War is at the best a deplorable evil, and the fortunes of the soldier hard. But in this, a civil war,—a war between fellow countrymen, and in many instances between brothers—one which all others is best calculated to arouse the worst passions of our nature, we cannot fail to appreciate that generosity which, rising above the sordid promptings of self, is ever ready to extend a soothing sympathy to the unfortunate, and which, in this instance, from placed, has so lately arrayed against them in the conflict of arms to feel that they are among their friends, and whatever be the course of events we offer our strongest assurances that our detention at Lafayette, though in some respects necessarily unpleasant, has done much to bind us to her people and shall in after life be reverted to with emotions of the liveliest pleasure."

THE REBELS AT CAMP CHASE, COLUMBUS.

[From Columbus Letter of Cincinnati Enquirer, March 2.]

Since their arrival their names, rank, residences, regiments, occupation, age, size, color of dress, &c., have been taken down by Col. Campbell. To-day when Tom Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, was asked for his occupation, a brother officer answered, "a lawyer;" to which young Clay replied, "Lawyer, h——! I'm a gentleman. Put down my occupation 'Southern gentleman.'" A portion of the prisoners' baggage and trunks were searched to-day, and several secesh flags, a quantity of treasonable correspondence, pistols, dirk-knives, cartridges, &c., &c., were found. The remainder will undergo examination to-day. Their side arms are not yet taken from them, but I am told they will be to-morrow.

Of the number who were in camp up to yesterday, there 41 captains, 99 lieutenants, 4 adjutants, 1 A. A. G., 5 majors, 6 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 Q. M., 2 chaplains, 1 private secretary, 1 surgeon, and a number of non-commissioned officers—total 197 officers, 310 privates and 5 negroes (contrabands.) The occupations of these are: lawyers 15, farmers 51; physicians 5; merchants 18; teachers 5; bankers 1; planters 5; students 2; mechanics 8; old army officers 8; clerks 4; musicians 1; grocer 1; manufacturer 1; sheriff 1; miller 2; and gentlemen 2. In addition to these, a battalion of the Twentieth Ohio Regiment arrived this morning, with 750 rebel officers and privates. These were dressed in all shades of the secesh uniform, and appeared more jaded and dejected than the company arriving on Thursday night. The military prisons are now crowded to their utmost capacities, and I imagine a further extension of quarters will be absolutely necessary. Their baggage, in quantity, is immense, and nearly all contraband. While the 750 rebels were being marched through the streets from the depot to Camp Chase, Gov. Tod and staff advanced to the front of the crowd at the State House to get a view of the prisoners as they passed along. One of the sergeants on guard informed the Governor that he must step back. Tod replied, "I am the Governor." The sergeant gave the Governor the salute and continued, "Governor, you must step back in the line." The proximity of the bayonet induced the Governor to obey, by remarking pleasantly, "That soldier deserves promotion."

Since Col. Campbell took charge of this post he has discharged, per order of the authorities, fourteen prisoners, all privates. The prospects are not very flattering for any more discharges of even privates, for some time to come. The officers are told not to anticipate any parole, much less discharge, the Government being determined to hold securely all leaders in this rebellion, which term is applied to them.

The President and the Cabinet.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

In the outset of the war Mr. Lincoln did not interfere, but gave to his subordinates almost a carte blanche for the maturing of their preparations. They were permitted to raise as many men, construct or purchase as many ships, procure as much subsistence and ammunition as they might require. In the management of all these details he trusted to the superior military knowledge of his commanders, insisting upon nothing but despatch and energy, and overlooking even some obvious neglects of economy. But as soon as he thought the time for more active work had come he assumed his place as commander-in-chief, and dictated the necessary movements. With that sagacity and common sense for which he is distinguished, he saw that earnest fighting was the only solution of our national difficulties. To maintain our financial credit, to keep off the intervention of foreign powers, to defeat the formation of useless factions, to solve the complications of the slavery question, an energetic prosecution of the war was necessary. This the President decided upon, and he will follow up our past successes until the rebellion is driven to the Gulf.

We have reason to believe that there is no difference of opinion in the Cabinet as to the importance or efficacy of this policy. The Secretaries are mainly engrossed in the business of their respective departments, but so far as they are called upon, cheerfully co-operate in the designs of the President. Those more immediately concerned with the war, such as Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles, with their able assistants, are particularly energetic. They find scarcely an hour for business not connected with the war. Intending to finish it as soon as it can be finished, they are impatient of all unnecessary delays, and drive the military agents to the use of all their abilities. Gen. McClellan is an indefatigable worker, compact and sinewy in frame and prompt in action, but under the new impulse given by the President, he finds his energies severely taxed. The younger part of his staff, too, who used to have a little time for the social relaxations of Willard's, are less frequently seen in that resort, and have caught the spirit of the Administration.

No President that we have ever had has encountered such heavy responsibilities as President Lincoln. He was inaugurated in the midst of a conflict, which has since taken stupendous proportions. Besides its military exigencies, it has involved us in many difficult civil complications. It has brought us in contact with the most powerful of the foreign Governments. New questions of law, domestic and foreign, have constantly arisen; now emergencies have had to be met; new men to be used, and new policies to be enforced. That, in the multitude of his embarrassments, the President should have made some mistakes is only natural; that he has not been broken down by them altogether, indeed, is a wonder; and now that a severe domestic calamity has been added to his other trials, the demands upon his powers are still more exhausting. But the country will learn with pleasure that he abates no jot of heart or hope, and, at this moment, is more urgently engaged in the prosecution of his work than ever before. All the patriotic men of the nation should endeavor to strengthen his hands, so that he may conduct the war not merely to an end, but to the only end which is compatible with a harmonious perpetuation of the Union. A war so grand, so costly, so decisive of the future, should, not be allowed to terminate in a wretched abortion.

The Washington correspondent of the Post gives additional particulars of the labors of the President and Mr. Stanton, which are not without interest:

Mr. Lincoln seems to have entirely recovered his health, and is again at his ordinary duties, spending, not infrequently, eighteen out of the twenty-four hours upon the affairs of the nation. He is frequently called up three and four times in a night to receive important messages from the West. Since his late bereavement he looks sad and care-worn, but is in very good health again. Secretary Stanton was about the Capitol yesterday and called himself well, but it is very evident that he works too hard. He has more than his share of mental excitement. His physicians and friends have warned him of this, and begged him to save himself now, for the benefit of his country hereafter, but the remonstrances do little good. He pushes steadily onward with his enormous load, and will break down one of these days, unless he heeds the warning voice of his friends. The Secretary is very hopeful, indeed the whole administration is hopeful that the war will be over by next June, possibly before. Mr. Ely shakes his head at this idea, and says the rebels will make a long and desperate fight.

The Crisis at Memphis.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 25th ult., has the following "leader:"

THE CRISIS.—The recent triumphs of the Federalists have been achieved in pursuance of a plan which they never sought to conceal. They very frankly avowed their intention to amass from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand men in Kentucky, and they did so, our government looking on with strange indifference. They promised to penetrate the Southwest by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and they did so; even the local authorities, with a marvelous and inexplicable sense of security, never seeking, to place obstructions in either of these water courses to the progress of the Federal gunboats.

They declared their intention to capture Forts Henry and Donelson, and they have succeeded—not, we admit, without manly and heroic resistance, especially in the siege of Fort Donelson. Thus far, it must be confessed, the Federal programme has been faithfully carried out. They have boasted of their ability to take Columbus, and possibly they may, although we have some hopes that that stronghold may defy them. They were bent upon the occupation of Nashville, and they have succeeded, so far as actual achievements are concerned. It is undeniable that the Yankees have accomplished precisely what they originally published as the objects of the campaign.

The effect of these successes on the enemy must necessarily be of the most exhilarating character. We know that the Yankees are naturally sanguine and boastful, and easily elated. A single triumph throws them into the wildest exultation. A series, such as has really occurred, will induce them to believe, in the boundless joy of their hearts, that the revolution is on the point of being crushed; that the way stands open for their armies to march into the very heart and centre of the Confederacy; and that a few weeks will witness the complete termination of the nine months' struggle. Under such impressions, vain and illusory as we know them to be, the universal Yankee nation will bolster up a while longer the tottering fabric of their credit and commerce. They will stand the pressure of pecuniary trouble. They will give anew of their treasures to their mendicant administration, and will accept its paper promises based on the expectation of a speedy and signal victory. We anticipate, therefore, no relaxation or embarrassment in the preparation of the enemy to press the war. We hold, on the contrary, that encouraged by success, and inspirited by the belief that a display of additional energy, and the combination of the entire military and naval resources of the Government, will assuredly accomplish in a few weeks the subjugation of the South, every nerve will be strained in furtherance of this object. North, South, East and West—at Richmond, on the coast of North Carolina, on that of South Carolina and Georgia, in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, on the Gulf of Mexico—at every available point, hostile demonstrations will be made. The anaconda will tighten its folds around us in a thousand coils, and endeavor to suffocate and destroy us with a mighty pressure.

We have a confidence, so boundless in the strength, courage, and resources of the South, that we can contemplate this fearful picture without apprehension. Heretofore we have thought too lightly of the power of the enemy, and have foolishly imagined that he must be invariably worsted. Our recent experience has disabused our minds of those grave and mischievous errors, and has taught us that, if we are really resolved to win our independence, we must act as if the precious boon was to be the guerdon of each man's individual exertion. We now know what we must do in order to cope with and overcome the tremendous force of our assailants. We must make a supreme effort. Every man of us must take an active share in the defence of the country. The love of the South must be re-aroused.

We must meet the enemy in such strength [illegible] as to impart a reasonable confidence of our ability to defeat him. We have been fighting hitherto with insufficient numbers, for we had been impressed with the fallacious notion that one Confederate was equal to three Yankees; that sand batteries were proof against the heavy metal of ships and gunboats; and that rivers could be safely defended without striving to close them against the advance of the foe. All these ideas must be discarded, and we must prepare henceforth to conduct the struggle with due reference to the power and resources of the adversary. All that we can summon to our aid in the shape of invincible determination, imposing forces, powerful fortifications, and a perfect willingness to incur any and every sacrifice, will not be more than we shall need to hurl back the dangers with which we are menaced.

The Fortress Monroe Submarine Telegraph—Particulars of the Wreck and Loss.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of February 25, says:

The fact of the loss of the steamer Hoboken, having on board a portion of the submarine cable to be laid between Fortress Monroe and Cape Charles, has already been forwarded to you, but as some reflections may be cast upon those who had charge of the vessel, I deem it expedient to send you the following facts concerning the trip to lay the cable: The first day's work was entirely successful, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was unpropitious, being somewhat foggy; fifteen miles were laid, and the shades of evening coming on, the end of the cable in the bay was securely fastened to a buoy, and anchored beyond the usual marine roadway. On Monday morning the air was calm, and a beautiful day dawned, so that the Hoboken was prepared and started off for a second day's work.

Reaching the buoy at the bay end, Mr. Heiss deemed it proper to proceed towards Cape Charles before laying any more of the cable, for the purpose of surveying the route and taking soundings. After sailing around for some time the wind sprang up with great violence, rendering it difficult to manage this unseaworthy ferry-boat. About twelve o'clock the steam-pipe bursted, and the boat was getting terribly strained. In this predicament she was headed for the Cape Charles lighthouse, with the intention of beaching her there if possible; but becoming entirely unmanageable in the gale, she drifted to the opshore and beached near Cape Henry. As soon as the ferry-boat struck she broke into three pieces.

The boat of the harbor crew was manned and took a detail of this crew ashore, while Mr. Heiss, seeing he was in the land of the rebels, fell to work and destroyed the remaining portion of the cable, to prevent its being used by the enemy. The men that were left on the wreck then got into the pilot house, where they were allowed to remain all night, while those on shore took possession of a house near by and slept in it. All were gotten ashore next morning and were fortunately rescued from drowning, starvation or capture by the rebels by the steamer S. R. Spaulding. The rebels did not come in sight at all, thinking no doubt, that the wrecked vessel was armed.

The value of the cable lost was about five thousand dollars. The Hoboken was a new boat, and considered an excellent one for ordinary purposes. Her loss was purely accidental, and no blame attaches itself to any one on board of her. There is no doubt that a seaworthy boat should have been placed at Mr. Heiss's service, but owing to the scarcity of steamers here this was the only one that could be spared at the time. Mr. Heiss and assistants are now in Washington, making the necessary arrangements for completing his work of laying the Chesapeake cable, and putting it in successful operation.

Atlantic Coast Defenses.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Friday.]

The subject of strengthening the coast defenses was considered in the New York Legislature yesterday, and is receiving more than usual attention from all the seaboard States.

In the Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday, joint resolutions relative to the defenses of Delaware river and bay were passed.

A communication laid before the New Jersey Legislature by the Governor, from Major Newton, on the subject of the defenses of the Delaware river bay, estimates the whole expense at $1,000,000. The works are proposed to be located as follows: At Cape Henlopen, a few heavy guns; at Fort Delaware, 80 guns in casemates; above New Castle, 10 guns; between Christiana Creek and Marcus Hook, 50 guns; on the east bank of the river, above Penn's Grove, Salem county, and also around Chester, 100 guns.

Delegations from all the frontier counties of the State of Maine have urged upon the Legislature of that State the expediency of early action in this matter.

Nothing can be gained by delay, while much —very much—may be hazarded.

Evacuation of Columbus.

The Memphis Appeal of a late date made the following editorial statement in regard to the evacuation of Columbus:

We have the rumor in such form as to give credit, that an order has been issued by Gen. Polk for the evacuation of Columbus, which movement is understood to be executed under the direction of Gen. Beauregard. It is stated accordingly, that preparations are being made for our army to fall back to Island No. 10, or Fort Pillow—a very necessary move, it seems, in view of the capture of Fort Donelson and the surrender of Nashville. As Gen. Polk made a call, two or three days since, upon the planters along the Mississippi river for a thousand negroes, for the purpose of completing and strengthening the fortifications at Island No. 10, we were not unprepared for this intelligence. Indeed, it has long since been perfectly palpable to us that Columbus must eventually be evacuated, and our lines drawn in so soon as the central column of our army under Gen. Johnston at Bowling Green gave way, or Forts Henry and Donelson fall into the enemy's hands. The capture of these positions was tantamount to a successful flanking of both Bowling Green and Columbus, and hence it required no experienced military eye to foretell some of its more immediate consequences. These reasons strengthen our conviction of the authenticity of the rumor.

Island No. 10 is a strong position, not far from Hickman, Kentucky, about 45 miles below Columbus, and 115 above Fort Pillow, and 185 above Memphis. It completely commands the Mississippi river for miles above, and can be so fortified with heavy guns as to be made impregnable against any river attack. As it is demonstrated in the late battles at Forts Henry and Donelson that the Federal gunboats are not invulnerable to rifled cannon and heavy columbiads, the position is well chosen, and with the aid of a good land force can be maintained against the approach of Foote's flotilla.

If it is true that Columbus is to be evacuated, it will require, we presume, several days for the execution of the order, as care should be taken that none of our munitions or ordnance is left behind.

Gen. Beauregard now no doubt directs all military operations in this department—a fact which insures success in everything possible to be attained by energy, skill and experience.

Humors of the War.

A Fort Donelson correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal tells the following:

An amusing story is told of an interview between one of the Missouri 8th boys and Gen. Pillow, which probably hastened the latter's flight.

A private of the 8th Missouri, who, by the way, is an inveterate stammerer, yet a wit, was taken prisoner late Saturday evening, and at his own request was ushered into the august presence of Gen. Pillow himself, who, among other questions, asked:

"Well, my good fellow, can you inform me what your side intend to do upon the morrow?"

"Why, they intend to come into your fortifications, or b-b-bust a gut tryin'."

It is said that Gen. Pillow declined asking any further questions, but packed up and took the first boat up the river.

—We don't know Commodore Foote's religious faith, but we surmise he belongs to the hard-shells.

—Buckner got weary of the Union cannon —he said they were such confounded bores.

—Gunboats are generally the hottest places in a fight, as they often have a cannon ball stove in them.

—When you buy a pistol on credit do the same with your ammunition, as you can charge it in the pistol.

A JOURNALISTIC CURIOSITY—AN ATTACK ON WASHINGTON.—As an instance of the vituperation to which a spirit of party or blind prejudice may carry men, we append a letter, addressed to the Aurora newspaper, of this city, Benj. Franklin Bache, editor, on the 4th of March, 1797, the day that Washington finally retired from the Presidency of the United States. At this distant period, filled as are the hearts of the American people with veneration for that great and good man, we hardly realize that he was in his day the subject of as much political abuse as certain lofty souls of modern times, who will, like him, live through future ages, haloed though in a perhaps lesser degree, with the benedictions of posterity. All history exhibits the great benefactors of mankind, in each generation, as objects of incessant calumny from the vile, misapprehension from the narrow, and sneers from the foolish. We present the following, therefore, at this moment, when a great nation has lately bowed in reverence to the name of Washington, with the assurance that it will simply excite a smile:

"FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—'Lord, now let Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation,' was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to leap high with exultation, that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalize corruption.

"A new era is now opening upon us, an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington Administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

According to the letter of M. F. Maury, found at Roanoke, the rebels are secretly building somewhere one hundred steam gunboats of the following dimensions: 112 feet long, 21 feet beam, 171 tons burthen, and six feet draft. Their armament is to be one nine-inch gun forward and a thirty-two pounder aft. They are to be ready about the 1st of June.

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REFERENCES—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. B. F. Bradley, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. White & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT,

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. T. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES,

in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS

NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE.

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Building and Branding done to order. Manufactory, 38 and 40 West Washington street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

[illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Insurance.

DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

Insurance Company,

54 WALL STREET.

61-2

(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.

CASH DIVIDEND to the Stockholders this day been declared payable on demand.

ALSO.

60

(SIXTY) PER CENT.

SCRIP DIVIDEND to the Policy-Holders on the earned Premiums of Participating Policies, for the year ending list ultimo. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.

CASH CAPITAL, $400,000.

Assets Feb. 1st, 1862	$504,720.84
Liabilities	12,170.00
Capital and Surplus	$492,550.84

Three-fourths of the Profits divided annually to the insured, without their incurring any liability whatever.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.

GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

LANSING & GANSON, Agents,

No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

CAPT. JOHN DORCHESTER, Marine Inspector.

February 25, 1862.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Agency,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle Streets.

MR. S. M. MOORE

Will be a Partner in our

Insurance Business

FROM MARCH 1st, 1862.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

OFFICE OF THE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF BUFFALO.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1862.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, on the 3d day of February, 1862:

Unearned premiums, February 3d, 1861	$24,829.97
Premiums received to February 3d, 1862	515,807.81
Total premiums	$540,637.78
Amount received for Marine risks	[illegible]
Amount received for Fire risks	[illegible]
	$518,507.81
Earned premiums for the year	$514,100.82

PAID AS FOLLOWS:

Marine losses, re-insurances and commissions	[illegible]
Fire losses	[illegible]
Expenses	[illegible]
Net profits for the year	[illegible]

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$174,220.66
Loans on Real Estate, State and United States Stocks and other Securities	407,076.22
Steam Tug, Pumps, &c., &c.	20,019.75
Bills Receivable	60,171.04
Real Estate in Buffalo	46,373.00
Balance due from Agents	4,313.63
Total assets	$712,190.40

The Trustees have declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. (50) out of the profits for the year. Parties interested can obtain their certificates on and after the first day of March next.

The Trustees have also declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (7) on the outstanding scrip of the Company, out of the accumulated interest, payable on the first day of March next, at the office of the Company.

The Trustees have further declared that after reserving Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($400,000) as Capital, the certificates issued by this Company in 1859 and 1860, be redeemed in CASH, on and after the first day of March next, on presentation at the office of the Company, and that all further interest on the same shall cease.

A. A. EUSTAPHIEVE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

S. S. JEWETT,	DEAN RICHMOND,
M. S. HAWLEY,	S. H. FISH,
S. K. WORTHINGTON,	M. P. BUSH,
J. G. DESHLER,	S. SHEPARD,
S. W. HOWELL,	H. M. KINNE,
MILES JONES,	O. L. NIMS,
D. N. BUTTLE,	S. C. EVANS,
CYRUS CLARKE,	A. A. EUSTAPHIEVE,
GEO. S. HAZARD,	P. L. STERNBERG,
E. G. SPAULDING,	G. T. WILLIAMS,
R. S. KING,	JASON PARKER,
A. T. BLACKMAN,	S. F. PRATT.

JAS. C. EVANS, President,

GEO. S. HAZARD, Vice President,

JOHN BEERYMAN, Marine Inspector.

Persons resident in Chicago, entitled to Scrip are requested to call at the Agency,

NO. 2 DOLE'S BUILDING,

On or after March 1st, and receive the same.

SAMUEL T. ATWATER, Agent.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo. W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Elvis Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
Levi F. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. Q. Hoyt,	Chas. Chandler,	Thomas Harlow.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

INSURANCE ROOMS OF

R. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

No. 3, Board of Trade Building, CHICAGO.

R. W. PHILLIPS. A. M. WARD. A. R. KENYON.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Continental Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

On the First Day of January, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Stock	$500,000.00
Surplus	571,518.36
Assets	$1,071,517.36
Cash on hand	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on Call	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Interest and Rent	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
	$1,071,518.36
Total Liabilities	19,461.35

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 24, 1862.

Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and [illegible] said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, the third day of February, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

R. W. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Agents for Chicago and vicinity.

Office No. 3, Board of Trade Building, Water street.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Office 250 South Water Street.

Insurance.

THE LENOX FIRE INS. COM'Y,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

AND THE

Washington Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

HAVE TRANSFERRED THEIR AGENCIES TO

LOCKE & SANSUM,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

No. 3 Clark Street.

THE AGENCY

OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

IS TRANSFERRED TO

LOCKE & SANSUM,

No. 3 Clark Street.

Legal Notices.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

I will sell on the 31st day of March next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M., my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors made by T. B. Carter to me July 13th, 1861, in the following described lots, pieces and parcels of land, viz: Lots 8, 10, 11 and 12, in Block 38, in Brooks & Kinsella's Subdivision of block 38, in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half, and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 39 north, Range 14, east of Third Principal Meridian; said lots fronting on the south side of Van Buren street, near Hoiker street. Supposed to be a title in fee, subject to a mortgage now due on said lots of two thousand dollars, and interest for one year.

ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. The Bank of the State of Indiana for the use of the Branch at La Porte, vs. Edmund D Taylor and Margaret Taylor, his wife, Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William H. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleazer D. Chamberlain.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William H. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William H. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, that the complainant filed its bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 15th day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, [1862,] as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William H. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleazer D. Chamberlain, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

STARK & ISHAM, Compl't's Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Robert Hills vs. Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Robert Hills, and against the estate of the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine and 46-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Goddard and —— Perkins, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Robert Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the same judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37), of mortgages, at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to Hart L. Stewart, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and made by said Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself, one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1865, for value received, and the others for the sum of four hundred and [illegible] dollars each, being the semi-annual interest on said principal sum payable respectively on the first days of November and May from the first day of November, 1860, to the first day of May, 1865; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage, that if default shall be made in payment of any one of said instalments of interest, the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalment of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, being the interest notes aforesaid given therefor, which interest notes have since remained and are now wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the payment of the eleven thousand dollars with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, and the equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday, the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6) of one (1) in block twenty (20) of section (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, H. L. STEWART, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37) of mortgages at page four hundred and thirty-seven (437), Hart L. Stewart, widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, and made by the said Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself, one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000) payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1865, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of November and the first day of May from the first day of November 1860 to the first day of May 1865. And whereas, it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, given therefor, having been remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, which said premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois and are known and described as follows, to-wit: Thirty (30) feet front on and adjoining the west thirty (30) feet of lot number seven (7), in Block thirty-seven (37) of the Original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots four (4), thirty four (34) and thirty-five (35) in block twelve (12) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven (7), eight (8) and ten (10) of block twelve (12) of the South Branch Addition to Chicago, lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of block thirteen (13) of said South Branch Addition. Lots three (3), eleven (11) and twenty-four (24) of Block twenty-seven (27), of said South Branch Addition. FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, 114 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Proposals.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of Cairo, CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 28th, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office (from loyal citizens only) until 12 M. March 18th, 1862, for furnishing Fresh Beef to the troops at Cairo, Bird's Point, Fort Holt, and Mound City, from April 1st to June 30th, 1862.

Also, for furnishing the troops at Paducah, Ky. with Fresh Beef from April 1st to June 30th, 1862.

The beef to be of good and wholesome quality in quarters with an equal proportion of each, [illegible] to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the proper authority.

The bids will state the price per net pound at which beef will be delivered, and be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that the bidder will sign the contract, if awarded to him.

The bids to be directed to [illegible] C. S. U. S. A., marked "Proposals for Beef."

Those receiving contracts will be required to sign an Agreement, a copy of which may be seen at this office.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."

R. DuBARRY, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 18th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't. with [illegible] of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at [illegible] City, and [illegible] in such quantities as may be required [illegible]

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. [illegible]

Heifers and Bullocks not wanted.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

FORM OF BID.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government, good Beef Cattle on the hoof for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at [illegible] and subject to the conditions of the advertisement. [illegible]

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

[illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME!—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:

[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago—Accommodation at 9:15 A. M., and Express at 9:50 P. M.

Baggage checked to all important points.

For Tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

[illegible] A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays)

[illegible] P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)

[illegible] P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by [illegible]

But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:45 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, under the Tremont House; and at the Depot.

W. F. [illegible], Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

255 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections,)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED

AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (336 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rail Road Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—via Allentown—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible]

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

[illegible]

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: [illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Recorded Card Case [illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

THE CITY.

Home for the Friendless.—The monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Fire.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a two-story frame dwelling on Jefferson street, between North and Old streets, owned by Patrick Dana, was destroyed by fire. Loss $400; insured.

Arms Arrived.—The five hundred muskets, accompanying accoutrements and ammunition, procured by Mayor Rumsey for the use of the city, have arrived, and are now safely housed at the Armory, to be given out should the time arive when their employment shall become necessary.

Home Donations.—The Home for the Friendless acknowledges from Mrs. N. Norton, 6 pairs childrens' hose; Tobey, Booth & Co., 1 barrel mess pork; R. M & O. S. Hough, 1 barrel do.; G. S. Hubbard, another nice lot of fresh pork; an unknown friend $5; Mrs. N. S. Bouton, a parcel of clothing; Miss Hoff do.; Wm. Blair & Co., a hatchet.

Foolish Stories.—Not one in a thousand of the rumors in vogue concerning Camp Douglas have any foundation whatever. For instance, instead of one hundred or five hundred prisoners having escaped, only one has escaped, and he was promptly arrested and is now confined in the Armory. None of the prisoners have been shot, nor have there ever been any threats of shooting any of them. The individuals who concoct and set afloat these foolish stories should have an additon to their stock of common sense.

Barbarous.—It is currently reported that scarcely a Sabbath passes that there are not several brutal cock-fights in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, attended by crowds of shoulder-hitters, and roughs of the most sanguinary description. On Sunday the delicate recreation was varied by substituting a dog-fight. The conflict lasted an hour and a half and was one of the bloodiest and most brutal on record. The brutes who stood outside the ring were deserving of a change of places with the comparatively innocent ones within.

Malicious Mischief.—Some scoundrel, without a sense of shame sufficient to answer the purposes of a sneak-thief, entered the room of the City Railway Company, near the Bull's Head, on Monday night, and with a knife or other sharp instrument wantonly and maliciously cut, ripped and tore into the backs of several street cars stored there in such a manner as to render them useless for several days, or until the damage done can be repaired. There were ten carriages in the building, and but three escaped injury. It is supposed by Superintendent Gage that it must have been the work of some discharged employee of the Company, or at least some person having a real or imagined grievance to settle.

Bold Theft.—On Monday night, during the delivery of Rev. Robert Boyd's lecture on Scotland and the Scotch, at the First Baptist Church, the minister's horse was left hitched in the vicinity of the church edifice, which is directly opposite the Court House Square, and contiguous to the Superintendent of Police and his men—who ought to be a terror to all evil-doers thereabouts. When the lecture was closed the animal had disappeared, and was supposed to have been stolen. It is to be hoped that the thief, when he learns through the columns of the city press whose horse he has got, will have the kindness to return him. It is supposed to be contrary to the rules of all well-regulated horse thieves to steal from the preacher.

Fair of the Olivet Presbyterian Church.—The ladies of this Church, for the second time in more than five years, propose to ask for a practical expression of the good will of the public, at Bryan Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Their former fair has seldom been excelled in the excellence and usefulness of the articles offered for sale, and in the fairness of the mode of conducting it. Their aim now is, to get the most money for the least value, but to offer useful articles at prices which make it an object to buy them. The Church is one of the smaller and less pretentions of the tribes of Israel, situated in the south part of the city, where it fills a place of some importance. Of course it needs such assistance as its usefulness entitles it to ask for. The managers of the fair hope to see a goodly company of friends, and to dismiss them satisfied when it is over.

Arrest of Suspicious Characters.—Our readers will recollect the mention some weeks since of the robbery of one Frederick Kohn, No. 5 White's row, North Division, of the sum of $102. Two woodsawyers were working on the premises at the time and were suspected of having committed the act. The discription of the men was so meagre, however, that the police were unable to find them. On Monday Mrs. Kohn saw and recognized them. She notified the Superintendent and they were shadowed to their homes in the North Division and arrested. A thorough search of their residences resulted in the discovery of $65 in the house of John Carlsson and $85 in that of Neils Monson, but of course the money could not be identified as that lost by Mr. Kohn. Both of the defendants are Norwegians, and men of family. They were brought to the Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Davis, and gave bail in $100 each for trial at the Recorder's Court.

Sanitary Condition of Camp Douglas.—The sickness and mortality among the prisoners at the camp is increasing rather than diminishing, notwithstanding the efforts of the surgeons to prevent it. A large barn in the camp has been comfortably fitted up, and yet there is not hospital room enough. There are now about three hundred and twenty-five prisoners in the hospitals, beside a large number in their quarters. Fifty new cots and bedding to correspond were added to the hospital stores yesterday. Quite a number of sick are discharged each day, but this is more than made up by the new patients. The following deaths have occurred among the prisoners since our last report:

March 3—J. M. Wilkison, Co. B, 7th Texas regiment.
March 3—Marion Tippet, Co. H, 49th Tennessee.
March 4—G. C. Gray, Co. I, 20th Mississippi.
March 4—John Parsons, Floyd's Virginia Artillery.
March 4—Jas. Erly, Co. I, 49th Tennessee.
March 4—James M. Carter, Co. C, 7th Texas.
March 4—J. B. Henderson, Co. H, 26th Tennessee.

Reported to-day ... 6
Previously reported ... 23
Total to date ... 29

Eighteen of those reported above have died since Saturday afternoon.

Rebel Arms and Accoutrements.—We were yesterday shown by Superintendent Bradley, at the Central Police Station, some specimens of the kind and quality of arms taken from the prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas. Any curiosity-hunter, or dealer in second-hand relics of almost antediluvian days, might there find matter of profit and interest,—profit to be considered purely in a professional sense. Sword-canes dating their manufacture from the year one—pistols of curious and unique workmanship, dangerous only to the reckless hand that dare discharge them—revolvers of later origin, but equally effective in warfare, sans barrels, sans stocks, locks, hammer, etc.—dirks of fabulous dimensions, hammered out of files and rasps, with sheaths of untanned horse hide—dirks with handles and without, and all the smaller arms, from a butcher knife to a sabre. The accoutrements were of the same novel character. Some 200 small powder-horns, such as the Aborigines used for powder, were taken, intended, perhaps, to carry the ammunition for the aforesaid pistols. All in all, a more strange conglomeration of heterogeneous utensils could not be found elsewhere, Barnum's Museum perhaps excepted. There were a few, and only a few, revolvers and pistols of modern date, showing that, however well the rebels may have been supplied with powder and ball at Donelson, their stock of small shooting irons was decidedly low. Their muskets and swords were equally diversified in age and make.

Close Shooting.—A great number of our citizens will remember Capt. James R. Huguenin, formerly a leading member of the Audubon Club, and one of the best shots in the West, but now connected with the Twelfth Illinois, Col. McArthur's regiment. The Cleveland *Herald* has the following, which will prove of interest to a goodly list of our city readers:

Mr. Huguenin is in command of a company in an Illinois Regiment (the 12th) which was at the taking of Fort Donelson. The regiment was under fire each of the three days the battle lasted. Capt. Huguenin escaped with but a scratch, but had one minie ball through [illegible] and another ball [illegible] which was in his trowsers [illegible]

[illegible] congratulate the gallant Captain that he escaped unscathed, and hope he will come out [illegible]

Commencement of Lind University.

The annual commencement of the medical department of Lind University was held at the lecture room on Market street, Lind's Block, last evening. Prof. H. A. Johnson, President of the University, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following graduates:

Name.	Residence.	Thesis.
Robert Addison	Chicago	
H. L. Dean	Indiana	
E. F. Dodge	Wisconsin	The Eye.
Jos. Haller	Illinois	Rheumatism.
Stacy Hemenway	Oregon	Iodide of potassium.
G. W. Jones	Indiana	Pathology of milk fever.
A. G. Jones	Indiana	Remittent fever.
T. V. Neyman	Iowa	
A. D. Rouse	Iowa	Quinine.
G. W. Rhor	Wisconsin	Opium.
E. H. Rockwell	Illinois	The Blood.
U. P. Stair	Wisconsin	Quinine.
J. F. Taylor	Missouri	Erysipelas.
J. M. Woodworth	Illinois	Agreeable pharmaceutical forms for administration of medicines.

The Honorary Degree was conferred upon Dr. E. W. Reise of Joliet, Dr. F. R. Paine of Illinois, and Dr. O. F. Bartlett of Wisconsin.

The address to the graduates, by Dr. J. M. Hollister, upon the "present developments around us, the demands made upon us in this age, as contrasted with ages past, and the particular requisites for successful medical practice," was a well prepared effort, eminently worthy of the head and heart of its author. The advice to new practitioners was sound, calculated to raise the standard of the profession and enforced with example and anecdote which will have the effect of impressing its lessons indelibly upon the minds of the class to whom it was directed.

After conclusion of the exercises, a pleasant reunion of the faculty, students and invited guests was held at the residence of Dr. N. S. Davis, on Washington street, where refreshments were had, brief addresses were delivered, and general sociability prevailed.

From Taylor's Battery.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Captain Ezra Taylor, of Taylor's Battery, written at Fort Donelson on the 24th ult., from which we make the following extract:

Military matters are very quiet here at present, but we hope soon to push the rebels still further into Dixie. The health of my command is good, with the exception of some fifteen or twenty, who are suffering from the diarrhœa and bloody flux, which seem to be quite prevalent among our troops. Your account of the late fight has been read and reread by us a dozen times, and is, so far as my knowledge extends, quite accurate. We all feel as if the backbone of the rebellion had been broken.

The following order, alluding to the Fort Donelson fight and the decease of Oscar Beckers, an account of whose burial we published a few days since, accompanied the above:

Headquarters Taylor's Battery, Fort Donelson, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1862.
Company Orders No. 1.]

The commanding officer desires to express to the members of his command his high appreciation of their talents and manly carriage, so successfully proven during the trying scenes through which we have so lately passed. Your conduct fully justifies the good name you had previously acquired on the bloody fields of Fredericktown and Belmont. Let this victory nerve you on to still farther and greater efforts, remembering that it is only by hard blows, laid on thick and fast, that this unholy rebellion can be quelled, and the cause of law and justice prevail. But amidst our rejoicing at the glorious success which has attended our arms, we have cause for grief in the death of one of our noblest compatriots, the gallant Beckers, who, on being borne mortally wounded from the field, exclaimed, "I die like a man; boys, go back and man the gun!" Let us emulate his noble spirit, and if the fortunes of war should decide that more of us should fall, let us meet our fate in a manner worthy the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

By order of Ezra Taylor,
Capt. Light Battery B. Ill. Vol.

Lent, or the Fast of Forty Days.

The Fast of Forty days, or Lent, observed principally by Episcopalians and Catholics, commences with to-day and continues until Easter. We print the following in regard to the origin of the fast:

The origin of the fast and its name are matters of discussion among christians, and remain among those "vexed questions" concerning things scriptural which are unsettled and undecidable. Various sects have their opinions regarding it. Protestants, generally, believe that this was not established until the second or third century of the Christian Era. Others, following in the footsteps of St. Jerome, consider it a memorial of the Savior's passion, and believe with St. Leo and St. Augustine that it was instituted by the Apostles.

The number forty is peculiarly scriptural. There were forty days granted to the Ninevites for repentance; the deluge lasted forty days; the Jews were wandering in the wilderness forty years; and our Savior fasted forty days in private. Which of these events Lent is designated to commemorate must always remain unknown, but it is well to believe that it descends to us in remembrance of Him who died that we might live.

Another supposition advanced by writers is, that the word Lent is derived from the Saxon *lencten*, denoting spring or the increase in the lenth of days. The German word *lienen*—to thaw—is also alluded to by others as the source of its derivation.

Camp Douglas.—The following is a list of the present Post Officers at Camp Douglas:

Colonel Commanding—James A. Mulligan, 23d Illinois.
Adjutant—Lieut. John R. Floyd, of the Scotch regiment.
Assistant Adjutant—Adj. James T. Cosgrove, of the 23d regiment.
Post Surgeon—Wm. D. Winer, M. D., of the 23d regiment.
Assistant Post Surgeon—John Macallister, M. D.
Post Quartermaster—Thomas Hickey.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors. SECOND DAY.

The Board met a 10 A. M. yesterday. The minutes of the previous session were read, when a discrepancy being found in relation to the resolutions concerning the drawing of jurors, they were amended and approved.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of authorizing the County Clerk to draw an order on the Treasurer of Cook County for $15,800 for the liquidation of county bonds falling due in New York on the first day of May next.

Concurred in.

The Clerk read the following quarterly report of the Warden of the Almshouse:

Number of inmates, Dec. 1st, 1861 ... 180
Number admitted during the quarter ... 110
Number discharged during the quarter ... 87
Number of inmates present, Feb. 28, 1862 ... 203

The number of insane persons is 50, of whom 27 are males and 23 females.
The number of deaths has been 10.
The number of births has been 6—2 males and 4 females.
The different nationalities represented are as follows: Ireland, 136; United States, 34; German States, 46; Sweden, 8; Norway, 2; Bohemia, 1; England, 10; Canada, 2; France, 2; Scotland, 2.

H. T. Meser, County Physician, submitted the following quarterly report:

The total number of cases under medical treatment during the quarter was 116. The number of deaths has been 10, three of which were infants who only survived their birth a few hours. The number of births has been 6, of which 4 were females and 2 males. The number of insane patients is 50, 27 of whom are males and 23 females.

Supervisor Walthouser of the Town of North Chicago, in compliance with the instructions of his constituency, submitted the following inquiries on the dog:

"1st. Is an assessment, made before the county took action on the dog tax legal?
2d. Is the assessment a town charge and town tax?
3d. Is the assor entitled to be paid ten cents on the number assessed before collected?
4th. Can the assessor or collector be paid on more than the amount collected?
5th. Will the assessment be legal except the assessment is sworn to?
6th. In case of failure to pay the dog tax, in what manner is it to be collected and by whom?"

After a few pleasant shots at dogs generally by the supervisors, one of whom suggested, in answer to the 6th interrogatory, that the dog should be seized, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following instructions to assessors were submitted to the Board, and referred to the Judiciary Committee:

"Farmers, merchants and manufacturers are authorised to deduct from the value of the products of this State the amounts they may owe for such products, or that they may owe for money invested therein; but such indebtedness can only be deducted from such products actually purchased and in their possession, and they cannot deduct such indebtedness from the value of any other property."

A petition was received from the citizens of the towns of Worth, Bremen, and Thornton, asking for the construction of a bridge across the Calumet river above the feeder dam, on the town line between Thornton and Worth.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Adjourned till two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, on motion of Supervisor Gibbs, the Committee on Finance were directed to destroy all canceled County orders issued previous to 1860.

The Chairman of the Committee on the County War Fund reported as follows:

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

Your Committee to whom was entrusted the matters pertaining to the War Fund, beg leave to report:

The chairman of the Committee went to Washington to obtain a settlement of the accounts of the War Department, and after constant and assiduous attendance there for two weeks he was referred by the Department to Capt. Potter, U. S. Quartermaster at this point. He was informed that full authority was given Capt. Potter to settle the accounts; but Capt. Potter claims that he has not such authority under the instructions, which has caused several weeks' delay, and will in all probability require another trip to Washington before the accounts can be closed and paid.

The Committee have written to Hon. I. N. Arnold, asking him to obtain from the Department additional instructions for the officers here, and are awaiting his reply.

Your Committee, in view of the exigencies of the soldiers' families, and the rigor of the winter weather, have used every exertion to keep up the allowance, and have anticipated the payment of our accounts by borrowing money to be refunded when received from the Government, and without interest.

Your Committee have used all diligence in the investigation of the condition of those applying for relief, and have exercised their utmost discretion in the distribution.

The Committee decided to make the allowance one dollar and fifty cents per head of family and twenty-five cents per week for each child or additional member. In a few cases this was deemed more than was necessary from their condition or circumstances, and less has been paid.

The number of claimants from the country has exceeded the estimate made from the representations of the supervisors, which caused some trouble by the exhaustion of the fund set apart for the [illegible]

The amount of orders issued since last report, is $3,8[illegible]. Of this amount $1,[illegible] were cashed by the Treasurer, with the understanding that the amount should be refunded from money received from the Government as soon as received, leaving a balance of $2,390.63.

Cash on hand from last report ... $338.55
Cash rec'd from all sources since last rep't ... 7,777.30
... $8,115.85
Cash paid out ... 7,735.85
Balance on hand ... 380.00
Amount paid to families in the country ... $1,614.75
Number of families paid ... [illegible]
Making an average of ... $25.92
The number of families now on the country list is ... 59
Amount paid in city ... $[illegible]
No. of families paid ... 441
Making an average of ... $13.55
No. of families now on list ... 411

For items of expenditure since last report, see statement herewith.

Your Committee have employed a clerk at a salary of $50 per month, and a visitor at $15 per month.

Your Committee wish to express their acknowledgments to Messrs. Boorman and Hansen for valuable assistance rendered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Amos G. Throop,
Aaron Haven,
H. Z. Culver,
A. B. Johnson,
George Strong,
Committee.

STATEMENT OF CASH.

Cash on hand from last report	$338.55	
Amount received	7,777.30	
Amount paid to families		$7,650.00
Premium for silver change		11.50
Printing		3.00
Stationery		4.75
Paid to clerk and visitor		65.00
Amount short		1.60
Balance on hand		380.00
	$8,115.85	$8,115.85

Report accepted and placed on file.

On motion of Supt. Dalton the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, There are divers persons in this county hawking and peddling goods, wares, merchandise and clocks without a license, contrary to law: therefore,

Resolved, That the several Supervisors of the several towns in this county be, and they are hereby, directed to prosecute all persons found peddling or hawking goods, wares, merchandise or clocks within their several towns without a license as is by law in such cases made and provided.

An attempt was made to give County Agent Hansen the discretion and direction in paying out money to the families of soldiers, but the proposition was finally withdrawn.

Board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States Circuit Court—*Before Judge Thomas Drummond.*

Habeas Corpus Case.—In the matter of Geo. Castleman, defendant produced in obedience to the suit and the Court being satisfied of the facts, and allegations in the petition, he is ordered to be surrendered up the custody of his father.

The facts in the case are as follows: John Castleman, father of George Castleman, made application on Monday for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of the said son from the Fifty-Second regiment, company H, Capt. Moffatt. George Castleman was then in Camp Douglas, where he had arrived from Fort Donelson with a number of rebel prisoners. The application set forth that George enlisted without the consent of his father or mother, and much against the will of both. He was under the age of eighteen years.

No. 465—Chancery—M. W. Alexander vs. Elisha Freeman et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, John M. Waite, defaulted. No. 491—Chancery—Asabel Mears vs. Charles C. Wright et al.; on motion of complainant's solicitor, defendants, Charles C. Wright et al., defaulted, and referred to Master to compute, and report amount due on mortgage, &c. No. 299—Chancery—Robt. H. Henning et al. vs. Alex. G. Tracy; on motion of complainants' solicitor, referred to Master to take proofs and report. By consent George W. Blakely was appointed as Special Master, and also to take the examination of defendants at Peoria. No. 245—Admiralty. John H. Durber vs. S. N. H. Gates. Submitted on the pleadings, and proofs taken under advisement. No. —. Chancery. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. Jeremiah Bennett. Defendant to enter into recognizance by Friday morning next in $300, that he will obey the injunction, &c. No. 555—William A. Hoges, Jr., et al. vs. John Pomeroy. Judgment for the plaintiffs.

Circuit Court of Cook County—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 53—Levi Rosenfield et al vs. Lazarus Silverman; jury again called and trial resumed. No. 546—Chancery; John Briedert vs. W. W. Bartlett et al; injunction dissolved, whereupon defendant moved for an assessment of damages, under the statute. No. 684—L. Fitzurman vs. Thomas Kelly; judgment for plaintiff. No. 532—City of Chicago vs. Mary Hill et al; suit dismissed at defendant's costs. No. 520—City of Chicago vs. Mary Wood. Same order. No. 580—City of Chicago vs. Charles Quackentosh; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Superior Court—*Before Judge Higgins.*—No. 83—Joshua L. Marsh et al vs. Owen McCarthy; verdict for defendant. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No. 91—George W. Hodges vs. the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad Company; defendant withdraws plea of "nul tiel record." The Court having previously sustained the demurrer to all the other pleas, and the defendant electing to stand by his pleas, judgment is entered for plaintiff. No. 92—Same vs. same; same order. No. 96—William A. Hawley vs. J. Adams; J. P. Clarkson withdraws his appearance for defendant. No. 97—J. Adams vs William A. Hawley; J. P. Clarkson withdraws his appearance for plaintiff. No. 105—Francis A. McIntyre vs. Alexander Anderson et al; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 925—Elbridge G. Hall et al vs. Aaron A. Lawyer; submitted to court for trial; verdict for plaintiff, and judgment on verdict. No. 163—Syrus Keeler vs. James H. Roberts et al; on affidavit of James H. Roberts, and on motion defendants' attorney, rule on plaintiff to file additional security for costs by 15th inst. No. 109—Augustus L. Potter vs. John L. Wilson; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. No. 102—Nicholas Stardon vs. George Schlender, et al; same order. No. 118—Frank Hottenger vs. Leander Read; submitted. Verdict for plaintiff, and one cent damages. No. 602—Henry M. Wilcox vs. Selah Reeve; Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 773—Same vs. Same. Same order. No. 80—Alexander S. Green vs. Samuel J. Walker; On trial.

Superior Court—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—No. 1,373—Henry W. Austin, vs. John Hill; leave to plaintiff to amend writ, and narr. No. 479—Henry F. Schadearer, vs. John Hind; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, as per stipulation on file. No. 1,840—Joseph M. Duke et al vs. Henry Lester; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 705—J. King et al vs. John Ellis; same order. No. 692—Charles H. Bug vs. John Ellis; same order. No. 1,983—George W. Boyd vs. Charles G. Bragdon; plaintiff's motion to strike plea from file; overruled. No. 1,948—Reuben Prescott vs. James E. Prescott; default and judgment. No. 1,256—Edward Schaslger vs. Augustus Bruning; time to plead extended ten days. No. 707—John Graff et al vs. John Ellis; verdict for defendant; motion for a new trial. No. 783—James S. Childs et al vs. John Ellis; proof of publication; default and judgment.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, and Influenza. Any irritation or soreness of the throat.

Brown's Bronchial Troches relieve the hacking cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and strengthen the voice of singers. Indispensable to public speakers.

Brown's Bronchial Troches—Soothing and simple—children use them—assisting expectoration and curing hoarseness.

"The trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having often made me a mere whisperer." N. P. Willis.

"Pre-eminently the first and best." Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

"I recommend their use to public speakers." Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.

"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." Rev. H. W. Warren, Boston.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches." Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.

"Great benefit in affections of the bronchial organs." Dr. J. W. F. Lane, Boston.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

"I have been much afflicted with Bronchial Affections, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice." Rev. G. W. Slack, Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

Caution.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

An Age of Progress.—This is truly an age of progress, and one of the best evidences we have of the fact is the appearance in our midst of that healthy, pure, unadulterated article, D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. This article we can with confidence recommend to our patrons to be just the thing which it claims to be. Get a paper and prove it for yourselves.

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov21-h281-ly

Marriage and Visiting Cards!—"Yankee Card Writer's" office at Sherman House. Calling Cards reduced to $1.50 per Pack for one week. Ladies call in Parlors. Orders by mail—send price, or four stamps, for sample, to O. Sackett. mh5-5t

A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 95 South Clark street, in basement. jan27-1m

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. feb21-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Ash Wednesday.—Service at St. John's Church, Union Park, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Ash Wednesday.—There will be religious service in St. James's Church to-day, (being Ash Wednesday) at 11 A. M.

The services of the "Bishop's Church" will be held on Ash Wednesday in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. Hours of service 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARRIED.

In this City, March [illegible], 1862, by Rev. R. Stone, Mr. John W[illegible] and Miss Elizabeth F. Webb, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In this City, on the 4th inst., Alice [illegible], wife of Albert [illegible] Emery, and daughter of Christopher and Mary [illegible], of Oswego, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at their residence, [illegible] West Lake street, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., the 5th, from whence the remains will be conveyed East.

[illegible] Richard Thomas [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

Tuesday Evening, March 4, 1862.

Since the passage of the Treasury note bill, money has been more plenty, and produce men can obtain about all they want on the usual terms. This, with our continued successes in rebeldom, has had the effect to stiffen the markets, and prices maintain an upward tendency. Exchange has been a little firmer to-day, and quotations may be made at par buying, and ¼ per cent prem. selling, although round lots were probably sold at ⅛. Gold dropped some to-day, following New York. We quote: 1½ buying, and 2@2½ selling. The transactions are light. Treasury notes are in demand by outsiders at ¼ prem.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in February, 1862, were $119,973.94, against $115,525.81 in February, 1861, showing an increase of $4,448.13.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.—The following are the earnings of this Road from Feb. 8th to Feb. 28th, 1862, inclusive:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$4,802.40	$3,881.47
Freight	7,798.77	5,003.89
Sundries	780.83	746.38
Total	$13,382.13	$13,316.74
Increase in 1862	1,065.39	
Total this month to date	92,350.34	75,621.18
Total since 1st January	139,960.13	157,152.65

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of the 5th, says:

Affairs in the money market were quiet and unchanged yesterday. Exchange was steady, the banks paying ⅛@¼ for New York sight and selling at ¾ per cent. premium. Outside the banks we heard of sales at ¾ premium. Gold was again a shade lower. The ruling quotations for the day were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	⅛@¼ prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
Specie	1½@2 "	2½@3 "
Treasury Notes	¼ "	¼ "

Business in the discount line is not active, and the banks have no disposition to extend it beyond the wants of regular produce customers.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of the 4th says there was a fair demand for money to-day, but the requirements of acceptable borrowers are not equal to the supply of capital, and for good paper the market works easy at 10 per cent—the whole range, embracing choice and fair names, being 8@12. The hoarding of Treasury notes has been abandoned since their decline in New York to par.

St. Louis.—The *Democrat* of the 4th says: The money market opened to-day about as it closed on Saturday, and we have no change in rates to report. Exchange was not in demand, and the nominal rates were ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium, buying, and one per cent selling. Gold dull and no demand. Treasury notes were in active demand for general circulation in the country, and business has pretty generally settled down upon a Treasury note basis. The large demand for the demand notes by importers will operate to keep them near a coin standard, and will make their shipment East in large quantities a matter of course. Under these circumstances we regard the equalization of suspended bank paper with these notes, however good the former, will be impossible at present.

COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, March 4.

The receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 28.

	Weekend'g March 1.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	18,655	196,686	206,735
Wheat, bu	143,426	1,345,559	1,026,298
Corn, bu	91,518	896,987	1,371,781
Oats, bu	14,896	119,151	89,738
Rye, bu	16,996	121,705	64,780
Barley, bu	59,460	171,290	95,306
Seeds, lbs	186,386	919,546	836,394
Potatoes, bu	16	3,011	3,357
Beef, brls		17	
Pork, brls	330	24,797	36,090
Cut Meats, lbs	850,958	2,473,561	5,336,296
Lard, lbs	486,459	5,853,444	3,184,315
Tallow, lbs	9,660	122,465	78,233
Live Hogs, no	9,260	212,451	67,187
Dressed Hogs, no	10,390	156,321	108,895
Beef Cattle, no	4,979	29,079	17,989
Hides, lbs	156,894	1,395,777	1,309,091
Wool, lbs	1,596	43,938	1,910
Lumber, ft	35,766	1,041,000	2,504,292
Shingles, no			
Lath, no		20,000	
Timber, ft	56,000	294,000	56,000
Posts, no			
Pickets, no			
Wood, cds	19	1,541	3,483
Staves, no	76,000	131,000	223,326
Salt, brls	200	470	
Highwines, brls	1,681	13,600	14,791
Fish, pkgs			
Butter, lbs	53,239	495,754	390,116
Dried Fruit, lbs	26,182	317,742	1,399,247
Apples, brls		1,374	
Broom Corn, lbs	6,300	46,920	147,000
Mill Stuffs, lbs	110,113	1,587,570	1,339,594
Lead, lbs	227,003	1,049,137	810,694
Coal, tons	260	2,280	1,781

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1862.

	Week end'g March 1.	Since Jan. 1, 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	6,765	129,862	104,886
Wheat, bu	20	25,806	172,213
Corn, bu	1,495	20,599	54,121
Oats, bu		12,432	25,679
Rye, bu		882	505
Barley, bu	19,140	25,649	36,100
Seeds, lbs	123,177	992,860	862,350
Potatoes, bu			10,905
Beef, brls	997	25,480	1,033
Pork, brls	194	21,684	4,230
Cut Meats, lbs	1,270,885	19,233,348	14,894,740
Lard, lbs	681,052	14,407,940	7,102,674
Tallow, lbs	29,380	1,287,803	261,482
Live Hogs, no	[illegible]	68,508	17,541
Dressed Hogs, no		1,272	12,884
Cattle, no	3,292	8,356	16,264
Hides, lbs	103,178	1,118,501	1,035,793
Wool, lbs	3,452	129,468	25,430
Lumber, ft	2,070,250	10,189,000	12,552,354
Shingles, no	1,106,750	3,694,500	5,460,000
Lath, no	157,500	798,000	3,313,500
Timber, ft		6,000	
Posts, no	2,500	24,775	29,866
Pickets, no		6,000	25,000
Wood, cds			
Staves, no	120,000	965,000	137,050
Salt, brls	768	21,382	19,495
Highwines, brls	379	9,774	11,442
Fish, pkgs	62	153	2,544
Butter, lbs	57,592	639,093	715,930
Dried Fruits, lbs	11,800	148,830	398,236
Apples, brls	35	618	1,644
Broom Corn, lbs	6,000	351,286	315,170
Millstuffs, lbs		1,622	3,450
Lead, lbs	92,683	677,084	238,622
Coal, tons	198	1,102	1,298

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	5021	833	321		684	991
R I R R		1750	380			
Ill C R R	300	1680	4140	400		820
C B & Q R R	500	[illegible]	[illegible]			1291
N W R R						
A & St L R R	50	2280	7115	700	175	
Total	5871	14402	11986	1100	859	3102

	Dr'd Hogs	L'v Hogs	Cattle	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Seeds lbs.
G & C U R R	315	360	84	4460		4380
R I R R	56	56				
Ill C R R	50	50	80	7102	16180	400
C B & Q R R	150			3310	33886	17870
N W R R						
A & St L R R	90	350	80	7090	6384	2050
Total	749	816	194	21962	60451	31650

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to only 1,556. Under this light supply, both Live and Dressed Hogs were buoyant. Live Hogs advanced 10@15c ₱ 100 lbs, with sales at $3@3.75 gross. Dressed Hogs advanced 5@10c, with transactions at $3.50@4.00—principally at $3.60@3.90, dividing on 200 lbs.

The Provision market is quiet. There is some inquiry for Mess Pork, partly on Canadian account, with sales of 678 brls city packed at $11.50, and 100 brls country at $11.00. Holders of round lots of good brands were asking $11.75@12.00, but buyers would not bid over $11.50. Bulk Meats are scarce and in good demand at 3¼@3½c for Shoulders, 4¼@4½c for Hams, and 4¾c for Sides, loose. English meats are firm, with sales of Short Rib at 5¼c and Short Boneless at 5¾. Green Hams are in fair request at 4c. Lard is dull and depressed, with sales of city kettle at 7c, and country at 6¾@6⅞c.

The supply of Beef Cattle was light and under a good demand the market was firm—with sales of packing Cattle at $2.60@2.90, and shipping Cattle at $2.80@3.40 for fair to extra.

The demand for Flour was very light and the market dull and depressed—with limited transactions at $3.80@4.00 for fair to good spring extras.

The Wheat market was very dull under less favorable news from New York and Liverpool, and prices declined ½@¾c per bushel—with unusually light transactions at 79½@80c for No. 1 Spring, 74½@75c for No. 2 Spring—closing dull at the inside figures.

The Corn market was also easier and more active—with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 28¼@29c for winter receipts of mixed in store, and 24@24½c for fresh receipts.

Oats were sold at 17¼@17½c for No. 1 in store. Rye advanced ½@1c, with sales at 42½@43c. Barley was active and firm. Highwines were firm and active at 20c—closing firm. Timothy Seed was in good demand, with sales at $1.70. Clover Seed was sold at $3.75.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1862.

Tuesday Evening, March 4.

Freights—Lake Freights.—There has been very little done during the week in freight engagements for the opening. One vessel, now in port, was chartered at 14½c for wheat to Buffalo, and one at 13½c for Barley to Buffalo—the latter to take on the cargo at present. During the past few days there has been some inquiry by warehousemen, for vessels to load as soon as the ice is out of the river; but they offer only 14c for wheat to Buffalo, while vessel-owners ask 15c. Railroad Freights—There is no change in rates. We quote as follows:

	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour	Dr'd Hogs.
Detroit, rail	30	25	55	45
Monroe, rail	30	25	55	45
Toledo, rail	30	25	55	45
Dunkirk, N. Y., rail	50	47½	95	70
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	65	50	1.00	75
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	65	50	1.00	75
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	67	1.64	
Prescott, rail	90	67	1.64	
Alb., Troy & Sch'n'dy, rail	95	90	1.80	1.30
New York, rail	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.40
Boston, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Boston via G'd Trunk, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Portland, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Danville Junction, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Hartford & New Haven, rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Providence, R. I., rail	1.11	1.05	2.10	1.50
Cleveland, rail	30	24	58	54
Erie, rail	50	44	88	
Wheeling, rail	50	42		
Pittsburgh, rail	50	47½	95	70
Philadelphia, rail	95	90	1.80	
Baltimore, rail	95	90	1.80	
Cincinnati, rail	40	30	60	
Columbus, rail	40	30	60	
Dayton, rail	40	30	56	

PROVISIONS—The receipts of Hogs continue liberal, considering the lateness of the season, and nearly all the Pork Houses are still busy at work. The prospects are that packing will continue for a month yet, as there is still a large quantity of Hogs in this State and Iowa to come in. The receipts of Beef Cattle have been liberal, and two or three houses are engaged in making Tierce and Government Beef.

The Provision market during the week has been less active—principally on account of the extreme firmness of holders, and the scarcity of [illegible]. Since the date of our last weekly review, we have to report an advance of fully 25c per brl—with sales of only about 4,000 brls in the week at $11.00@11.50 for city and $10.75@11.00 for country packed. The demand is chiefly speculative, with some inquiry on Canadian account. At the close the market is firm at $11.50 for standard brands—some holders refusing that price. Prime Mess Pork—There have been some light sales during the week at $10.00, but holders at the close ask $10.50. There is nothing doing in Prime Pork or Rumps. Bulk Meats—The demand for Bulk Meats of all kinds is exceedingly brisk, both for speculation and to fill orders from Baltimore and New York, and we note an advance in prices during the week of fully ¼c ₱ lb—closing with ready buyers of Shoulders, at 3¼@3½c loose; Hams, 4¼c loose; and Sides at 4½c loose. The amount in first hands however is very light, and the supply is by no means equal to the demand. Country-cured meats sell at ¼@½c below the above quotations. English Meats—There is very little making now, and the market is almost entirely bare—closing with a good demand at 4¾c for Cumberlands, 5¼c for Short Rib, and 5¾c for Short Boneless. Green Meats—There is a good demand for Green Shoulders at 3c and Hams at 4c. Lard—The demand for Lard has been active and the market has ruled very quiet—it being difficult to realize at the advance quoted a week ago. Prime City kettle is held at 7c; Steam is quiet at 6¾@7c; Country kettle, 6¾@7c; No. 1 Lard, 6¾@6⅞c. Grease—In good demand and firm, with sales at 5c for Yellow and 5¼@5½c for White. Mess Beef—There have been but few sales during the week, and the market is almost nominal at $9.00 for Mess and $10.00 for Extra Mess.

To-day there was a fair demand for Mess Pork at $11.50, but holders of round lots were asking more. Lard was dull. Cut Meats scarce and firm. Sales were:—687 brls city packed Mess Pork at $11.50; 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 5¾c; 200 bxs Short Ribbed Middles at 5¼c; 30,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 3¼c, loose; 1,000 country cured Shoulders at 3¼c, loose; 1,000 country-cured Hams, at 4¼c, loose; 4,500 Hams, green from the block, at 4c; 100 tres prime city Kettle Leaf Lard at 7c; 14 tres Oskaloosa Kettle Leaf at 6¾c; 100 tres country Kettle at 6¾c; 50 tres No. 1 Lard at 6¼c.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of product:

Mess Pork	$11.50	@ —
Light Mess	9.75	@ 10.25
Prime Mess	10.00	@ 10.50
Prime Pork	7.00	@ —
Rumps	7.00	@ —
Cumberland Middles, in boxes	0.04¾	@ 0.04⅞
Long Rib Middles, in boxes	0.05¼	@ 0.05½
Long Boneless Middles, in boxes	0.05	@ 0.05¼
Short Rib	0.05¼	@ —
Short Boneless	0.05¾	@ —
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04½	@ 0.05
Bulk Hams	0.04¼	@ —
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03¼	@ —
Green Sides	0.04¼	@ —
Green Hams	0.04	@ —
Green Shoulders	0.03	@ —
Mess Beef	9.00	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	10.00	@ —
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	16.00	@ 17.00
Beef Hams	12.00	@ 12.25
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07	@ —
" " " Steam	0.06¾	@ 0.07
No. 1 Lard	0.06½	@ 0.06¾
White Grease	0.05½	@ 0.05¾
Yellow Grease	0.05	@ —

The following extract from the weekly circular of Mr. Henry Milward, provision broker, issued to-day, reviews the market for the past week, as follows:

Last year our packing for the season was made up to the 11th of March, but the subsequent packing reached some 60,000 to 70,000 head, and interfered seriously with the calculations of our operators. This year, although the receipts have diminished, yet they are still of such a magnitude as to render it indiscreet to close the account at such an early date, more particularly as most of our heavy houses are still in active work, and some of them have accumulations of dressed hogs, which have yet to be included in our packing. The packing for the season has reached about 465,000 head.

A good demand has existed for Mess Pork at $11.25 to $11.50, and the announcement of the purchase in Milwaukee of a considerable quantity at $12.00 ₱ brl led holders here to anticipate still higher prices. The sales have withdrawn from the market, which closes firm but quiet at $11.50 as the outside quotation. A favorite brand is offered, buyers' option to the 1st of May, at $11.50, to the extent of 500 brls. Country Mess has sold at $10.50@10.75, and some M. O. at $10.00. Prime and rump pork have been somewhat inquired for, but the quantity of either made has been so trifling that it is useless to give quotations. Prime mess has been sold for $10.00 for city, and $9.50 for country. Bulk meats are much inquired for but are very scarce and sell readily at 3¼@3½c for shoulders, 4¼@4½c for hams and 4¾@5c for sides; holders, however, generally demand ¼c advance on these quotations.

The stock of English Meats has become so much reduced that the transactions have been quite limited. Some sales have been made at 4¾@4⅞c for Cumberlands, 5@5¼c for Long and 5@5¼c for Long Boneless Middles, 5¼c for Short and 5½c for Short Boneless. Long Cut Hams sold to the extent of 250 boxes at 4c ₱ lb.

In the early part of the week the Lard market was active and prices reached 7¼c for prime, but the demand subsequently materially diminished, and the market closes quiet and dull at 7c for prime, and 6¾@6⅞c for No 1. Grease would meet an active demand at 4¾c for yellow, and 5¼@5½c for white, but there is no stock here.

The cattle market has been active at about the same prices as last week, viz: $2.50@3.00 for fair to choice packing, and $3.00@3.50 gross for choice shipping qualities. Some of the houses have recommenced packing, and doubtless the spring business will be carried on to a considerable extent. The manufacture is principally for the American market, but holders prefer shipping, and the offerings here are trifling. Mess is offered at $9, and extra mess $10. No tierce beef offering. Prime tallow is held at 7½c, but only 7¼c is offered.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 5,871 brls; received last week, 18,655 brls; shipped, 6,765. The market during the past week has ruled firm, but not very active—there being no inducement in the New York market to attract shippers, and towards the close the tendency is slightly downwards. Spring extras have been sold at a range of $3.80@4.10 for fair to very good, and $4.10@4.25 for choice. Winter wheat flour has been neglected, and rather dull, without any material change in prices. The upward tendency in Rye has caused a firmness in Rye Flour, which is selling in lots at $2.50. There is rather more inquiry for Corn Meal to supply bakers, (to feed prisoners,) but there is no material change in prices.

To-day the market for all kinds of Flour was dull. Sales were: 500 brls very good Wisconsin r.h. Spring extra at $4.05; 100 brls good r. h. extra at $4.00; 100 brls "Home Trade" at $3.90 del; 80 brls "Dixon Mills" r. h. at $3.94 on track; 150 brls fair r. h. extra at $3.85; 2 tons Coarse Corn Meal in bags at $9.00.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.50	@ 4.75
Red do do	4.25	@ 4.50
Spring Extras, good to choice	3.90	@ 4.25
do do fair to good	3.70	@ 3.90
Rye flour	2.50	@ —
Superfine brands	2.75	@ 3.40
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs	1.25	@ 1.50
Middlings, per ton	7.00	@ 10.00
Bran and Shorts	4.25	@ 5.00
Corn Meal, bolted	10.00	@ 11.00
do do Unbolted	8.00	@ 9.00

WHEAT—Received To-day, 14,402 bu; received last week, 143,426 bu; shipped, 20 bu. The Wheat market during the past week has ruled firm, and prices show an advance of 2@2½c on the week, closing, however, rather dull, with a downward tendency. There is very little winter wheat offering and the market is almost nominal at 87@88c for No. 1 Red, and 83@84c for No. 2 Red.

To-Day—The market was unusually dull and prices declined ½c per bushel. Sales, 6,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 79½c; 2,000 bu fresh receipts do at 80c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 74½c; 1,000 bu do at 74¾c; 8,000 bu do (fresh receipts) at 75c.

CORN—Received to-day, 11,986 bu; received last week, 91,518 bu; shipped, 1,495 bu. The receipts continue liberal—notwithstanding the market has ruled firm but not very active.

To-Day—The market was a shade easier, and there was more activity. Sales were, 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 28¾c; 10,000 bu do at 28½c; 20,000 bu do (in one lot) at 24c; 20,000 bu do for delivery in 20 days, on p. t.; 5,000 bu fresh receipts do at 24c; 2,500 bu do at 24¼c; 1,000 bu New Corn on track at 20c.

OATS—Received to-day, 1,100 bu; received last week, 14,896 bu; shipped, none. The market for Oats has been almost entirely neglected and the transactions light at 17¼@17½c for No 1 in store.

To-day the sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 17¼c; 10,000 bu do at 17½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 859 bu; received last week, 16,996 bu; shipped, none. There is a very active demand for Rye to fill Eastern orders, and the market has advanced 2½@3c on the week.

To-day the sales were:—1,200 bu No 1 in store at 42½c; 12,000 bu do (partly fresh receipts) at 43c.

BARLEY—Received to-day 3,102 bu; received last week, 59,460 bu; shipped last week, 3,048 bu. There is a very active demand for Barley, both for shipment and to fill eastern orders, and the market has been brisk and firm—closing with an upward tendency. To-day the sales were as follows: 450 bags prime at 49c del; 50 bags good at 47c del; 40 bags do at 46c on track; 400 bu do at 43½c del; 25 bags at 38c on track; 400 bu common at 36c on track.

HIGHWINES—The market for Highwines is very firm and active, under a good speculative inquiry. To-day the sales were: 750 brls at 20c—holders at the close asking 21c.

ALCOHOL—Advancing, with sales at the close at 45@48c per gal.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good demand for Timothy Seed, and the market is firm. Sales to-day were: 90 bags good at $1.70; 19 bags dirty at $1.60.

CLOVER SEED—There is a good shipping demand for Clover Seed, and holders are very firm. Sales to-day, 15 bags fair at $3.75; choice is held at $3.80.

FLAX SEED—The supply is light and the market firm at $1.40@1.45.

BROOM CORN—There is a very good demand for prime brush, at $50.00@60.00; but the supply is light. Common to medium grades sell at $30.00@40.00. Several lots of inferior and damaged were sold during the week at $20.00.

HIDES—There is a good shipping demand for all kinds of Hides and the market is steady.

Dry Flint	13½@14 c.
Dry Salted	10@10½c.
Green Salted	5½@6 c.
Green Salted Kip	6½@7 c.
Green Country	5@5½c.

Round lots from second hands sell from ½@1c higher than the above quotations.

PELTS—Fresh slaughtered $1.00@1.25.

TALLOW—Prime Packers' tallow is held at 7½c, at which several round lots have changed hands during the week. City butchers' sell at 7¼@7½c, and country tallow at 7@7¼c.

WOOL—There is little or nothing doing in Wool, and the market is nominal at 40@45c.

LUMBER—Shipped last week, 2,070,250 feet Lumber; 1,106,750 Shingles; 157,500 pcs Lath; 2,500 Posts. The Lumber market shows considerable life compared with its condition two or three weeks since, as the shipments above would indicate—showing an increase over the week previous of about one million feet. Buyers from the country are beginning to purchase more freely, in order to replenish their stocks for the spring trade. There is no change, however in prices. We quote:

Lumber—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$24.00@26.00
Second Clear	20.00@
Third Clear	14.00@
Stock Boards	12.00@
Common Boards, dry	9.00@
Fencing, dry	9.00@
Clear Flooring, undressed	20.00@
Second Clear do do	14.00@
Common do do	10.00@
Siding, Clear undressed	10.00@
" Common do	8.00@
Cull Boards	6.00@
Long Joists	11.00@12.00
Shaved Shingles, A ₱ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.25@2.50
Lath	2.00@
Posts, ₱ 100 nominal	10.00@12.00

SALT—There is very little Ground Solar or Coarse Salt in market, and prices are nominal. To-day 200 brls Ground Solar were sold at $2.25, and 100 brls Coarse at $2.50; but packers are not willing buyers at such prices—most of them preferring to import foreign salt from the seaboard. Fine Syracuse Salt is selling at $2.15@2.20, and Dairy, with sacks, at $3.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The sugar market in New York, under a small stock, has advanced fully ⅛c per lb. The market here is firmer in consequence, but there is no material change in prices. Molasses is active but unchanged. Coffee is firmer. We quote:

Sugars—Cuba	8 @8¾ c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10 @10¾ c
" crushed, granulated and pulverized	11½@11¾ c
Molasses—N. Y. Sugar House	50 @ c
Portland	— @ c
Plantation	— @ c
N. Y. Syrups	44 @50 c
Golden Syrup	48 @55 c
Coffees—Rio	20 @22½ c
Maracaibo	— @ c
Santa	— @ c
O. G. Java	26 @27 c
Mocha	— @ c
Rice	8 @ 8½c
Spices—Cassia	40 @45 c
Pepper	21 @23 c
Allspice	17 @19 c
Cloves	22 @25 c
Nutmegs	85 @90 c
Teas—Fine Young Hyson	90 @110 c
Black Teas	60 @85 c

FISH—The stock of Whitefish is very light, and the market is a shade better. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	$2.75 @3.00
No. 2 " "	2.50 @2.75
No. 1 Trout, "	2.75 @3.00
No. 2 " "	2.50 @2.75
Codfish, ₱ 100 lbs	4.25 @4.75
Pickled Herrings, ₱ brl	3.50 @4.00

FRUITS—Green—Apples are in fair demand, with a moderate stock. Lemons scarce and firm. Oranges unchanged. Dried Fruit—Southern Apples are in better demand and a shade firmer, but there is no change in Eastern. Unpared Peaches are active. We quote:

Green—Apples, extra N. Y.	3.50@4.00
" fair to prime western	2.50@3.00
" common to fair	2.00@2.50
Lemons, ₱ box	4.50@5.00
Oranges	4.50@5.00
Cranberries, ₱ brl	5.00@6.00
Dried—Prime N. Y. apples, ₱ lb	7 @—
Michigan Apples	6¾@7 c.
Ohio	6 @—
Southern	5 @5½c.
Unpared Peaches	7 @8 c.
Pared Peaches	18 @20 c.
Blackberries	12½@13 c.
Plums	15 @18 c.
Raspberries	25 @28 c.
Cherries	22 @25 c.

CIDER—Sweet nearly out of market, with sales at $6.50@7.00 per brl. Sour $2.50 per brl.

CHEESE—There have been several sales of Illinois Cheese during the week at 5¾@6c. To-day 1½ tons were sold at 5¾c in brls.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are again in better supply and the market tends downwards. Sales to-day were: 250 at $1.20 delivered; 90 do at $1.00 on track; 50 Lard Tierces at $1.30 delivered.

BEANS—Prime Navy Beans are in fair demand at $1.25@1.30 per bushel; Common to good Mixed, 80c@$1.00.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are in better supply, with sales at 13@14c per doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens $1.25@1.50 per doz; Turkeys 5½@6c per lb.

POTATOES—In limited demand at 35@45c per bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Received last week, 10,390; received to-day, 742; shipped last week, 2,201. The market still continues to tend upwards—showing an advance on the week of 15@20c.

To-day there was a very active inquiry by shippers, as well as a fair demand by packers, and the market advanced 5@10c. Sales were:

54 Hogs averaging 350 lbs at ... $4.00
25 " " 260 " ... 3.90
25 " " 260 " ... 3.87½
15 " at $3.70@4.00 dividing on 200 lbs.
125 " at $3.60@3.95 " 200 lbs.
20 " at $3.65@3.95 " 200 lbs.
17 " at $3.65@3.95 " 200 lbs.
13 " at $3.60@3.90 " 200 lbs.
50 " at $3.50@3.80 " 200 lbs.
175 " at $3.60@3.85 " 200 lbs.
12 " at $3.50@3.85 " 200 lbs.
33 " at $3.50@3.85 " 200 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 194 Beeves. Received last week, 4,979; shipped last week, 493. The market during the week has ruled active and firm, and prime stock advanced ¼@⅜c.

To-day the receipts were light, and the market bare and firm. Sales:

Beeves.	Av'ge.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'ge.	Price.
16	1,330	$3.40	17	1,358	3.75
16	1,247	3.30	15	1,061	2.65
18	1,369	3.00	16	1,081	2.50
22	1,297	2.75	48	1,091	2.50

LIVE HOGS—Received to-day, 816; Received last week, 9,301; shipped last week, 7,890. Under light receipts and a continued good demand by packers and shippers, the market has ruled firm—closing 40@50c higher on the week.

To-day the inquiry was very active, and we note an advance of 10@15c. The sales were as follows:

Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.
181	230	$3.75	55	234	$3.30
57	228	3.12½	50	225	3.20
59	340	3.50	115	221	3.25
180	233	3.35	48	239	3.15
130	246	3.35	128	181	3.00
135	248	3.25	65	235	3.00
159	228	3.25	44	228	3.00
61	212	3.30	46	192	3.00

SUNDRIES—The following table shows the closing quotations of the articles named:

Alcohol, ₱ gal.	45@48c	Hops—Wisconsin	15@18c
Ashes, Babbitts potash	[illegible]	Iron—Bar iron	3½@4¼c
Cheese—N. Y.	[illegible]	Steel cast	[illegible]
Hamburgh	7¾@8c	" spring	[illegible]
West. Res've	6@7c	Plow "	6¾@7c
Illinois	4 @6¼c	Leather, Harness oak	[illegible]
Coal—Lehigh	$9.00	do hemlock	23c
Scranton egg	8.50	Collar ₱ foot	15@18c
Blossburgh	8.50	Upper	17@18c
Erie	6.00	Bridle ₱ lb	26c
MineralRidge	6.00	Line	23c
Chippewa	5.50	Domes. Calf	[illegible]
Briar Hill	5.60	Domes. Kip	[illegible]
Cranberries ₱ brl	5.00@6.50	French Calf	1.00@1.25
Drugs and Dyes—		Fr. Kip h'vy. to light	[illegible]
Aloes, Socotrine	75c	Spanish Sole	[illegible]
Alum	4½c	Good damag'd	20c
Annatto	[illegible]	Slaught'r's oak	[illegible]
Arsenic pow	[illegible]	do hemlock	[illegible]
Arr'w R't Jam	20@25c		
Bal. Copaiva	70c	Nuts—Hickory ₱ bus	1.00
Bal. Tolu	[illegible]	Chesnuts	2.50@3.00
Bi-carb Soda	7c	Almonds, soft shell ₱ lb	15@16c
Bi-chro. Potash	[illegible]	do hard shell	10@12½c
Borax refined	35c	Filberts	10c
Camphor	1.00@1.25	Brazil	11c
Copperas Am	2½@3c	Eng Walnts	11@12c
Cream Tartar	[illegible]	Pecans	[illegible]
Cubebs	75c	Napies do	[illegible]
Gum Trag	[illegible]	Nails—10d	3.00
" Shellac	35c	8d	3.25
" Trag	90c	6d	3.25
" Myrrh	44c	4d	3.50
Ipecac	3.00	3d	4.25
Iodine	3.50@4.00	Naval Stores—	
Iodide potas.	3.00@3.25	Spirits turpentine	1.75
Jalap	2.50	Tar	10.00
Juniper Ber	7c	Pitch	8.00
Oil, Castor	1.50@1.75	Rosin	7.50@12.00
Opium	7.00	Manila Rope	12½c
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Tarred hemp Rope	14c
Sal Soda	4@4½c	Oakum, U. S. Navy	[illegible]
Vitriol blue	12@14c	Oils—Keros'ne	[illegible]
Furs—Otter	2.50@4.00	Coal Oils	[illegible]
Mink	1.00@1.25	No. 1 Lard Oil	70c
Martin, com	1.50@	No. 2 "	65c
Martin, dark and fine	2.50@4.00	Whale "	70c
Beaver, pri'e	.50@1.00	Sperm "	1.80
Deer skins, gray	12@20c	Saleratus, Babbitt's best	7c
" blue	[illegible]	Saleratus, Babbitt's pure	7c
" red	[illegible]	Soap, Babbitt's Chemical	8c
Red Fox	1.25@1.50	Spirits—Camphene	1.75
Raccoon	[illegible]		
Fisher, prime	3.00@4.00		
Musk Rat	[illegible]		
Wild Cat	[illegible]		
Prairie Wolf	[illegible]		
Timber "	[illegible]		
Opossum	[illegible]		
Horn—N. York	[illegible]	Burning Fl'd	65c

PROVISIONS.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 1st.]

The arrivals and sales of the hog product generally continue light and prices firm at the advance, the high views of holders, however, checks business. Mess pork is offered at $13.75@14, and city mess beef at $15.00@16 60 ₱ brl, without finding buyers to any extent. Dressed hogs are better and selling at $5@5.50 the 100 lbs. Bacon moves off slowly at the advance. Hams are quoted at 8¼@9c for common and fancy cured; shoulders 5@5½c; sides at 6@6½c, and but little doing. Of green meats, the receipts and sales are also light at 5½@6½c for hams in salt and pickle; 4½@5c for shoulders, and 5½@6c for sides in salt. Lard is better, with sales of about 1,200 packages, mostly country packed, at 7½@8½c cash and time, and 800 kegs at 8½@9c.

Philadelphia Flour Market—March 1.

There is little or no alteration to note during the past week, but the market generally has been dull, the inquiry both for export and home use being limited and at prices below the views of holders, who are willing sellers at previous quoted rates, the sales of flour reach some 8,000 brls in small lots for export at $5.25@5.37½ for common mixed and straight superfine; $5.50@5.75 for western and Pennsylvania extras, the latter for Lancaster county, and $5.62½@6.12½ for low grade and choice extra family; the sales to the trade have been to a moderate extent only, within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and from $6.25@7.00 ₱ brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour is selling in a small way at $3.25@3.50 ₱ brl, the latter for better brands. Corn meal is but little inquired for, and Pennsylvania is offered at $3.00 without finding buyers. Of buckwheat meal a sale is reported at $1.80 the 100 lbs.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—March 1.

Beef Cattle—There has been a scarcity during the entire week, and prices for lots have ranged from 2¾ to 3c, and extra choice have retailed to butchers at 3½@4c ₱ lb gross.

Hogs—The supply has been only moderate, barely meeting the consumptive demands of the city, with sales at $3 to $3.30 in droves, and in the small way at $3.50 ₱ 100 lbs net.

Latest Foreign Markets.

Per Norwegian.] Liverpool, Feb. 20, 1862.

London Money Market.—Consols closed Thursday at 92¾@93 for money.

American Stocks.—Illinois Central 44½ discount; Erie 29.

Liverpool, February 21.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 35,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators, and 13,500 to exporters. Market buoyant, and prices have advanced ¼@½d on the week. Sales to-day (Friday) reached 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, market closing firm at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 14¼; middling 13¼; fair Mobile, 14¾; middling, 13¼; do. uplands, 13¼@13½.

Manchester advices report goods and yarns upwards, but market quiet. Breadstuffs market generally dull. Wakefield & Nash report flour quiet and steady; red southern and western, 11s@12s 6d; white southern and western, 12s@13s. Corn quiet; mixed yellow 30s@30s 6d.

Provision market steady, but sales dull and unchanged. Beef steady. Pork heavy. Bacon quiet [illegible]

France—The French bourse is believed to be undergoing an improvement, owing to a receipt of gold from London.

The application for the conversion of the 4½ per cent rentes had reached 70,000,000f.

The total stock of cotton in port, is estimated at 475,000 bales, including 178,000 American. Breadstuffs closed with downward tendency and all qualities slightly declined. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, Friday.—Consols closed at 92¾@93 for money. American stocks—latest sales: Illinois Central shares 45¼ dis, and Erie 29@30. The Bank returns show an increase in bullion of £148,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton—Firmer. Sales 1,700 bales at 28@28¼c for middling uplands.

Flour—Dull and common grades about 5c lower. Sales 7,600 brls at $5.40@5.50 for super state; $5.50@5.65 for extra state; $5.40@5.45 for super western; $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.80@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing heavy. Canadian flour heavy and declining. Sales 540 brls at $5.40@5.45 for super; $5.60@6.65 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with small sales at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal in rather better demand. Sales 1,000 brls Brandywine, at $3.25@3.30.

Whisky—Market opened excited and unsettled with holders refusing to sell below 25c; afterwards the market became more quiet and settled and 2,000 brls were sold at 24@24½c—closing quiet and no buyers at 25c.

Grain—Wheat dull and drooping. Sales 4,000 bu winter red western at $1.41 in store; 600 bu good Milwaukee club at $1.36; and 800 bu winter red state at $1.38. Rye quiet at 83@85c. Barley in moderate request. Sales 2,100 bu state at 80@81½c; 500 bu Canada East at 83c. Oats firm at 39@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state. We notice sales of 1,000 brls beans at $2.30@2.35 for medium, and $2.30@2.35 for marrowfats; also 500 brls of black-eye marrowfats at 95@1.12½. Corn little more active and prices generally without change. Sales 36,000 bu at 60@63c for mixed western in store and delivered, and 58@61c for new yellow Jersey and southern.

Provisions—Pork market dull and prices without material change. Sales, 720 brls at $13.75@14.00 for old and new mess, closing with no buyers of new at over $14 25@14.37½; $10@11 for prime, and $12.00@14.12½ for common western to very very choice city prime mess. Beef rules quiet with small sales at $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $7.00@8.50 for country prime; $12.00@13.50 for repacked mess; $13.75@14.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet at $20@22. Beef hams in moderate demand at $16@17. Cut meats quiet and firm. Sales 50 pkgs at 4½@5c for shoulders; 5¾@7½c for hams. Sales 2,000 smoked hams at 7½c. Bacon sides quiet. Sales 150 boxes at 6¾c for short ribbed middles. Dressed hogs firm, with sales at 5¼@5½c for western, and 6@6¼c for city. Lard in fair demand at prices slightly in favor of buyers. Sales 1,500 brls at 7½@8½c, including very choice kettle rendered at 8½c. Butter selling at 10@18c for Ohio, and 16@21c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

Groceries—Sugar a shade firmer; sales 1,692 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7c, including a small parcel of Porto Rico at 7½c. Refined sugars have advanced fully ¼c per pound. Molasses quite firm; sales 29 hhds new and old crop Porto Rico at 30@38c; 16 hhds St Kitts at 26c; 25 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 24½c.

Money—The money market continues steady at 7 ₱ cent for loans on call. Prime paper is scarce and in fair demand at 7 ₱ cent. Sterling exchange dull at 112½@113 for banker's bills. American gold 1½@2½ ₱ cent prem. California gold bars dull at 1½@2½ ₱ cent prem. Government stocks continue steady: 7 3-10 Treasury notes selling at 99½@99¾; demand notes quoted at 1-16 ₱ cent discount.

Stocks—Dull. C B & Q 64; C & T 43½, b 60; G & C 67¾; C & P 13; M S gtd 47½; M S 20¾; M C 55¾; R I 61¼, s 10; Little Miami 92; Erie pfd 51½, s 30; Erie 34½; N Y C 83¼; Pac M 98¾; American gold 102; Mich S 2d bds 78; Mo. 6s 52½; Treasury 7 3-10 per cent 99¼; U S 6s 81 [illegible]; Oregon war loan 92.

Miscellaneous.

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If you want to buy Kerosene Lamp Shades,
Or anything in the Kerosene, Oil and Lamp line, go to MERRILL & ROBINSON'S, 87 Randolph street. mh3-n253-3t

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO. No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and cases. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKYS—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. Also—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers. mh3-n255-3m W&T

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT my entire interest in the Lamp and Oil Store, on the southwest corner of Randolph and State streets, to Messrs. John H. Irwin & Co. Parties owing me and those having claims against me are requested to call as the above place for settlement. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. JAS. F. GRIFFIN.

Having purchased the entire stock of Lamps, Oils, &c., of Mr. Jas. F. Griffin, we would be pleased to have the old customers of the late firm to give us a call, as we shall be able to supply them as usual with the best quality of goods at very low prices. JOHN H. IRWIN & CO. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. mh3-n251-3w

NOTICE.—On the 20th day of March next we shall sell at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, five coupon bonds of the city of Pekin, of $1000 each, being numbers 50, 53, 54, 71, 92, dated January 1, 1857, having 20 years to run, and drawing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum—same having been hypothecated with us by G. H. Huperts & Co. Chicago, March 1st, 1862. mh1-n223-3w WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. Chicago, February 22d, 1862. The Annual Meeting, and an Election for nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fourth day of March, 1862. fe22-172-10t C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

EVERY DAY LAYING BLACK SPANISH HENS. A few pairs of the celebrated every day laying Black Spanish Hens for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook Co., Illinois. Address the subscriber or John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. [mh3-n257-2t] CHAS. L. REED.

BUFFALO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY SCRIP WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid IN CASH, by EGAN & BENNETT, No. 4 Aiken's Building, (up stairs.) mh3-n251-2w

PAINT BRUSHES.—500 dozen Paint Brushes from No. 1 to 8, for sale low to the trade by FRY & HOLMES, 20 Dearborn street. fe28-n180-1w

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE of T. B. Carter, has removed his office to 97 Washington street, where the books and accounts of the said T. B. Carter may be found until the 20th day of March, after which they will be left with an Attorney for collection. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. fe28-n184-2w

VACCINE VIRUS.—A fresh supply—warranted. Price per tube, $1.00. Chicago Homœopathic Pharmacy, 168 Clark street. C. S. HALSEY. mh1-n223-3t

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.—50 dozen Superior Steel Shovels on consignment for sale cheap by FRY & HOLMES, 20 Dearborn street. fe28-n189-1w

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES Cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 51 North Clark street, and 271 and 273 State st. [illegible]

For the Army.

A SUTLER IN THE ARMY wants a partner who can help him to furnish a stock of goods to his regiment. Address stating where an interview can be had, A. C. THOMPSON, Chicago Illinois. [mh1-n20-2t]

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS! Col. FRY, the old Black Hawk Warrior, is now encamped at Carrollton, in Greene County, Ill. His Regiment is being rapidly full, is expecting marching orders. The Lawrence Rifles, attached to this Regiment, is to be the only Chicago Company. It offers to young men an opportunity to serve their country under one of the best commanders in the State. A few more recruits are wanted immediately to fill up this company. For further particulars, apply at Head Quarters, 53 La Salle street, Chicago. Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE. fe28-n23-7w

200 ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Stable, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by WALLACE & MIX. fe13-1287-1w

WANTED—A few able bodied men for Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A. The Enfield Rifle, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. Term of enlistment, three years. Pay from $13 to $23 per month. Apply to Lieut. JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Office, Kingsbury Block. fe8-n270-1m

Found.

FOUND.—A Black Wallet, containing money and other papers, which the owner can have by calling at [illegible] and paying charges. [illegible] Conductor M. C. R. R. mh3-2t

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. New and Second Hand FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, March 7th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 45 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Mahogany, Walnut, Oak and Rosewood Finish Furniture, with a variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, on WEDNESDAY, March 12th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 150 Cases of Glassware, consisting of a general assortment. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. mh4-n293-3t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COUNTERS, SHELVINGS, STORE FIXTURES, COOKING AND OTHER STOVES, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, March 6th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at the Boot and Shoe Store No. 99 Randolph street, all the Counters, Shelving, Drawers, &c., contained in said store. They are all in good order, grained oak, and well adapted for a Shoe Store; the shelves are full of drawers labelled [illegible] in place of paper boxes. Also, a lot of Shoe Makers' Lasts and Pegs. Also, all the Household Furniture, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Carpets, Crockery and Kitchen Ware. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers. mh4-n281-3t

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au27-tf

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, March 3d, WEDNESDAY, March 5th, FRIDAY, March 7th, black satin cloths, black doe skin, fancy satinets and cassimeres, bleached sheeting, dress goods, under shirts, jackets, half hose and drawers; also, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry and clothing. Terms, cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. fe28-n235-3w

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited. [de6-b88-1m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1501, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property, a Steam Flouring Mill and Saw Mill, sixteen miles from Chicago, with twelve acres of land and two small houses, and a fine stream of water running across the land. A first rate location for a Distillery. The mill and land will be disposed of together or separately. Inquire at the office of P. W. GATES & CO., corner of Canal and Washington street. fe28-n187-1w

FOR SALE.—A Six Horse Power Portable Steam Engine FOR SALE. Can be seen running for a few days at R. T. CRANE & BRO., 100 West Lake street. mh4-n293-3t

FOR SALE—The Schooner Gem, now lying in the river. Also, the Schooner Norman, now lying at the Port of Oswego, N. Y. Inquire of J. K. BOTSFORD, 109 Lake street. fe26-n138-2w

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE. A second hand, 25 horse power Engine and Boiler, all complete. Inquire of S. MAYO, corner Twelfth and Lumber streets, or address Post Office Box 4612, Chicago, Ill. fe24-n138-1m

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A fresh and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, &c., finely fitted up in a first class new store, for sale on most favorable terms. The house is doing a very good business, and the owner wishes to sell as he is physically unable to do business. Building to rent or sell. Address Dr. R. J. STOUGH, Geneseo, Ill. fe24-n90-1w

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now occupied by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. If not sold within a few weeks, the house will be rented. Possession given on the first of May. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. fe18-n84-1w

COW AND CALF FOR SALE. A fine Devon Cow, with heifer Calf, five months old. Apply to F. H. Cutting, 304 West Lake street, after 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake.

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Eastern made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. HOYT, 26 Market street. fe17-1265-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 30 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, with Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on time, if desired, at ten per cent interest. If not sold within a few weeks the same will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Room 8. fe1-n802-1m

To Rent.

WHARFING PROPERTY AND WAREHOUSES TO RENT. Lumber, Coal and Wood Yards on the river and on the North Pier; Stores on Lake and South Water streets; Building Lots for residences. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Lake and Clark streets. mh4-n293-1w

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The four story brick dwelling No. 616 Wabash Avenue, containing fifteen rooms, two bath rooms, and every modern convenience and improvement. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 90 South Water street. mh3-n296-1m

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—An unfurnished front room where there are few other boarders. Inquire at 106 Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. References required.

TO RENT—New and second hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. ja16-b280-1y

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To Rent, Store No. 12 State street, near Water street. Also, other stores and a few rooms for offices and sleeping rooms. M. J. SHERMAN, Room 18, at 114 Dearborn street. fe26-n177-2w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap21-1y]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few good boarders wanted at the SOLLITT HOUSE. Prices to correspond with the times. Rooms for gentlemen with board, $3 each. We also have some good family suits of rooms vacant. Transient Board $1 per day.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. fe28-n281-3w

BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the National House, No. 287 State street. mh1-n227-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. fe20-n83-2w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. J. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 162 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills attended to entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, with Cylinder Water Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible] And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to put up [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274.

GRAVES & IRVINE, WHOLESALE CASH JOBBERS Of Worsteds, Corsets, Skirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Rubber Goods, and YANKEE NOTIONS. SKIRT BRAIDS in great variety. BARGAINS daily received from the East. Call and inspect our stock, at 78 LAKE STREET.

MAMMOTH BLACK DUCKS FOR SALE. A few of the large Black Cayuga Ducks, for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook County, Illinois; address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. [mh3-n258-2t] CHAS. L. REED.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Second and last week of the [illegible] MISS ANNETTE [illegible] ANOTHER BRILLIANT [illegible] The Marble Heart [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING [illegible] THE MARBLE HEART [illegible] Grand Dance. More Novelties in preparation.

READINGS [illegible] DELPHINE P. BAKER. At Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday [illegible] SOLON, OR THE REBELLION [illegible] TABLE OF CHARACTERS [illegible] Admission FREE. [illegible] soldiers' relief fund.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark Streets. Class open at all times for [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLASS every [illegible] Box 1082.

Wanted.

WANTED—An Insurance [illegible] for office [illegible] conversant with the [illegible] dress Post Office Box 3448.

WANTED—To Trade, a [illegible] man's Heavy, Hunting-Cased Gold [illegible] for a new or second-hand Melodeon [illegible] dress JOHN WHIPPLE, Box 73, Chicago.

WANTED—At the [illegible] House, No. 227 Kinzie street [illegible] boarders, to whom pleasant rooms and [illegible] given for $3.00 per week. Day board [illegible] Transient $1.00 per day.

WANTED—A purchaser [illegible] good piece of leasehold property [illegible] long lease yet to run [illegible] investment [illegible] THOMAS CARPINE [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a Commission House, Grocery or any [illegible] or as Salesman—having a little cash [illegible] would lend my employer. Address "W." [illegible] Office.

WANTED—TEACHER. A gentleman well qualified wishes a [illegible] Teacher of Mathematics or as Principal [illegible] Address "G. K.," Post Office Box 2414. mh3-n246-1w

WANTED—To purchase a new or second-hand PIANO [illegible] $150. Address B. J. GATES, Post Office [illegible] cago, giving price, name of maker, and [illegible] Piano can be seen.

WANTED.—A partner [illegible] a Hotel in this city with a cash capital [illegible] less than $500. The house is large and well [illegible] centrally located, containing eighty rooms [illegible] now fifty first class paying boarders [illegible] apply as none but principles will be treated [illegible] particulars address HOTEL, Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse [illegible] ply immediately at Dr. Miller's [illegible] west corner of Madison and Clark streets.

WANTED.—A good House [illegible] ble for a first-class Boarding House [illegible] South Division, north of Adams street [illegible] hear of a good tenant by addressing [illegible] Office Box 2 Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in [illegible] town, city and village of Northwest [illegible] in a profitable employment. Enclose one [illegible] stamp. Address EAMES & CO., and get [illegible] lars, or call at Walsh's Store corner of Ma[illegible] Custom House Place, between the hours of [illegible] 3 P. M. Post Office Box 3267.

WANTED—A Steam Engine from nine to twelve inch diameter [illegible] Must be in good running order. Also, a corn [illegible] boiler for the same; Tubular boiler [illegible] of them to dispose of may hear of a [illegible] dressing, stating particulars, Post Office B[illegible] on Lee, Wisconsin.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] keeper, accountant or cashier, by a [illegible] years experience in a first class [illegible] ences given from last employer [illegible] Box 3683, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment [illegible] American, English, Irish, Scotch, German [illegible] colored servants, with good city references [illegible] Philadelphia Intelligence Office [illegible] MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—To buy for cash [illegible] about 100 acres of Prairie, and of about eighty acres [illegible] some 6 miles of a railroad town [illegible] anyone having such a farm to sell [illegible] for a cash buyer by addressing, with full particulars, "S. SHOULER," Sterling, Illinois.

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county in the Northwest [illegible] propriate to the times. Every man [illegible] well. Send for a Circular [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every [illegible] United States to sell J. Kohler's new [illegible] of Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothes [illegible] Secured by copyright. Agents making from [illegible] per day. For particulars inquire of J. K[illegible] Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address [illegible] enclosing a cent postage stamp, Chicago. fe17-n283-1m

MONEY WANTED.—[illegible] wanted at a low rate of interest, for [illegible] on improved, unincumbered city property [illegible] times that amount. Address Box 3161, Chicago. mh1-n213-2t

TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS—The advertiser wishes to take an [illegible] some well established Newspaper and Job Office, situated in a healthy and lively town [illegible] Michigan preferred [illegible] acquainted with the Newspaper [illegible] branches, and a good practical Job Printer [illegible] ble of taking the entire charge of the [illegible] the same with economy. For further particulars address "Newspaper," Tribune Office, Chicago. mh1-n206-3t

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A young Lawyer, of liberal education [illegible] to the practice of the Law, desires to form a partnership with some gentleman or firm of good reputation and doing a good business, in [illegible] some considerable city of the West. Can [illegible] some business at any point. A fair bonus [illegible] paid to secure a desirable connection. Reference [illegible] character and professional qualifications [illegible] Address "A. B.," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. fe25-n151-2w

BROOM MAKERS WANTED. Address L. BUSHNELL, Chicago. mh1-n203-1w

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.—Wanted by a person who [illegible] eight years experience in the business, and [illegible] country connection, Lumber, &c., to sell on commission for a retail yard in this city. Good reference, &c., if required. Address "G." Box [illegible] cago, Ill.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a [illegible] man acquainted with Green House and [illegible] work. One active and willing may find [illegible] employment by applying to EDGAR SANDERS, [illegible] View Flower Gardens, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable employment. Only a small capital required [illegible] sell various articles which are wanted by every [illegible] also, articles useful for soldiers [illegible] furnished to Agents on reasonable terms [illegible] enclose Red Stamp to R. N. LANDON [illegible] Lake street [illegible] Post Office Box 4493.

Military Wares.

SWORDS FOR PRESENTATION. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And No. 79 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS, Importers and Manufacturers of all [illegible] Military Wares, Solicit the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Clubs and individuals to their large stock of Rich Staff and Dress Army and Navy Swords [illegible] Their assortment includes the choicest Blades of English Manufacture [illegible] Identical with those made for Wilkinson, of [illegible] worn by the officers of the British Army, and [illegible] proved by experienced European authorities [illegible] Blades of Solingen on the Rhine [illegible] In fibre and finish the recognized modern [illegible] celebrated Damascus Steel [illegible] Blades of Collins, of Hartford [illegible] Besides those of other domestic fabricants. The mountings of these blades [illegible] Should an article of EXTRAORDINARY ELEGANCE [illegible] be required for presentation [illegible] In answer to orders [illegible] the United States Express Office.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of [illegible] and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs [illegible] Dress Gauntlets [illegible] Shoulder Straps, Belts, &c., &c., all sold [illegible] for cash. E. R. BOWEN, 79 Clark street [illegible] over the United States Express Office.

Lost.

LOST—This afternoon, on the [illegible] of West Twelfth and Lumber streets [illegible] Book, containing [illegible] and valuable papers [illegible] liberally rewarded by returning [illegible] MAYO, at No. 317 West Twelfth street.

STOLEN FROM THE COUNTER [illegible] at Clark and Dearborn streets, on [illegible] the 28th of February, a [illegible] Double Thimble Skein Wagon [illegible] A LIBERAL REWARD [illegible] Will be paid for any information [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	1.50
3 copies	4.00
5 copies	6.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

The Federal batteries seem to have the Savannah river in perfect control and Fort Pulaski is in process of being starved out.

The Senate has adopted a resolution that no more Brigadier-Generals be appointed, except as a reward of distinguished valor in the field.

People have ceased to have any interest in the doings of the Convention, other than that it may "dry up" as soon as possible, and give them as early a chance as may be to put their veto of condemnation upon the whole thing. It will not, therefore, be a matter of very great surprise to know that the sense of the Egyptian delegates, as expressed yesterday, was favorable to the right of disloyal negro-holders to visit and remain (for a longer or shorter time) in Illinois, the while having the guarantee of our local laws for the safe keeping of their slave property.

A Sharp Trick Discovered.

A correspondent at Washington reports that since the bill for the reduction of the military force passed the Senate, it has been discovered that the real object of the bill is to increase largely the officers and men of the regular force. The increase gives to the West [illegible] five majors, 15 captains, 25 first lieutenants, 35 second lieutenants, 73 third lieutenants, and 3,000 rank and file, besides about [illegible] non-commissioned staff. Then the volunteer forces are subjected to be taken from the officers who raised and organized the regiments and put under the command of officers of the West Point service. The House will hardly sanction such an outrage upon the volunteer officers who have raised their regiments in good faith.

Personal.

Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland, in a letter to the Cleveland *Herald* of the 3d, explicitly denies that he has made a contract for the construction of the Southern Kentucky railroad.

William Hinton, pilot of the U. S. steamer [illegible], denies that he was killed at Fort Henry. He is not the Hinton.

R. H. Blackmer, a widely known and esteemed citizen and business man of Cleveland, died suddenly in his office on the 3d inst.

Jeff. Davis says that he cannot tell the exact strength of his army, but estimates it at 400 regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery in proportion. This calculation was based on estimates made before Roanoke and Donelson were captured, which take off twenty-eight regiments. The rout and dispersion at Mill Spring disposed of half a dozen more regiments. The period of enlistment of many more has expired. These cut down [illegible] 400 to 350 regiments. The average strength [illegible] does not exceed 700 effective men—[illegible] not 600—which gives a total of 245,000 [illegible] moderate soldiers under arms. The cavalry, artillery and guerillas will not more than make up for the exaggeration of the number of regiments, which Davis puts fifty too high. The rebels have not a regiment of infantry [illegible] than 300 at this time. And when the [illegible] of Price's army is taken into the calculation, a score more regiments must be deducted from the count. But Davis thinks the new levies and re-enlisted men will fill the gap, and that they will be ready to take the field in thirty days. He makes the admission that his troops are so disorganized [illegible] as to impair their ability for a successful defense.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, March 5, 1862.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented petitions from citizens of Wisconsin in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass., presented a petition from merchants asking for measures for the transmission of the mails to Panama.

Mr. DAVIS of Ky. introduced a bill granting pensions and bounty to the volunteers of the home guards of Kentucky.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails of the United States to foreign ports.

Mr. LATHAM said for the last few months communication to the Pacific coast has been almost entirely interrupted. In consequence of unprecedented floods, the Overland Mail could not run. Commerce was much injured in consequence. The line of ships plying from New York to Panama had decided that they would not carry the mails nor government freight. This was an outrage on the Government and the commercial community. This company had received ten millions from the Government, and now they take the opportunity to force the Government [illegible]. Such vessels ought not to be allowed to clear from our ports; or be allowed the protection of our flag, if they refused to give any accommodation to the country. The bill was referred.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL of Maine made a speech in favor of it, when it was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the bill defining the pay and emoluments of officers of the army.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the Senate's joint resolution appropriating $8,000 for removing the bakery from the capitol building, and on motion of Mr. BLAKE of Ohio the resolution was tabled by 76 against 42.

Mr. DUELL of New York, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill for the discontinuance of the pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, in which he says such claims are not justified by the merits of the claims, and were not presented by those whose services warranted an appeal to the Government; and further that these claims were generally urged through speculation. The bill was passed. It provides that no claim for pensions or increase of pensions to widows or children of Revolutionary soldiers shall be allowed where there is failure to establish claim.

Mr. EDWARDS of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Expenditures, reported a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to cause all goods not used as army supplies, now on hand and suitable for use, to be sold for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. BLAIR of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army. Also a bill to provide compensation to loyal citizens for property destroyed, and to prevent the same from being used by the rebels. The consideration of the bill was postponed.

The House and Senate both adjourned.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, March 5.—The following has been received to-day from Gen. Halleck's headquarters:

To the soldiers of the army of the Southwest: You have nobly performed the duty assigned you. You have made a long and fatiguing march in mid-winter, over almost impassable roads, through snow, deep mud and swollen streams. You have driven the enemy from Missouri into the barren mountains of Arkansas. It was not your fault that he did not stay to give you battle. Fighting, however, is but a small part of a soldier's duty. It is discipline, endurance, patience, obedience to orders, as much as boldness and courage on the battle field, that distinguishes the veteran from the recruit. [illegible] not the honors you have won in this campaign be tarnished by any excesses or [illegible] All officers must maintain order and [illegible] discipline in their commands [illegible] you have an active foe before you. Be [illegible] and ready to take advantage of the [illegible] opportunity to fight him."

By command of Maj. Gen. Halleck.

[illegible] a prominent and well informed citizen [illegible] Linn Creek, on the Osage river, I learn [illegible] since the flight of Price into Arkansas, [illegible] on the Osage have become generally [illegible] the secessionists abandoning their [illegible] cause, and desiring nothing better than [illegible] allowed to live in peace. [illegible] of them are anxious to take the oath [illegible] become Union men; but the loyalists [illegible] have suffered violence and persecution at [illegible] hands, are not willing to accept them [illegible] leaving the question of the future [illegible] of them open for discussion. [illegible] are still, however, several small bands [illegible] roving through the country, killing Union men and burning their houses [illegible] they can do it with safety. One of [illegible] fellows fired into Capt. Murphy's boat at [illegible] Creek while descending the Osage, a few [illegible] ago, and wounded a Union man in the [illegible] wound is not dangerous, and the sufferer [illegible] will recover. The assassin is known, and [illegible] be arrested. Several of these marauders [illegible] the house of a Union man named Taylor a short time ago, called him to the door [illegible] shot him dead. [illegible] another occasion, a notorious rebel leader [illegible] Gibbs, while pursuing a Union man, [illegible] was himself shot and killed. [illegible] McClurg is preparing to take the field [illegible] men at Linn Creek and drive the [illegible] guerillas out of the country.

VOL[illegible]
CO[illegible]
HOW [illegible]
Depar[illegible]
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EXTRACT[illegible]